

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 109—

BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,319
10 "	MANUVA	"	10,902
17 "	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,837
24 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,375
1 Oct.	RAZMAK	"	10,602
8 "	RANPURA	"	16,585
15 "	NALDERA	"	16,088
22 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
29 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	"	16,319
12 "	NARKUNDA	"	16,302
19 "	RANCHI	"	16,050
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK	"	10,602
10 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
24 "	RANPURA	MANUVA	10,948
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518

7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA	20,837
14 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,953
28 "	RANCHI	"	16,359
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,319
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,936
25 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
24 "	RANPURA	"	7,952
31 "	MOOLTAN	"	16,601
7 April	RANCHI	"	20,847
14 "	RAZMAK	"	16,602
21 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,619
28 "	MALOJA	"	20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
12 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088

*To Marseilles only.
†Through Steamers from Australia have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.
* Through steamers from China have limited
accommodation for passengers from
India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced
rates:

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
" " Marseilles	72	62	55
2nd Saloon to London	54	52	
" " Marseilles	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,588
17th "	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,588
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th "	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
2nd Sept.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.
3rd "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathi- war coast ports.
5th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathi- war coast ports.
7th "	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th "	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
12nd Nov.	KARAGOLA	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.
†Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
‡There will be sailings for Karachi on
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Satur-
days every week. Local passengers for
Karachi can only proceed by the Friday
sailings when accommodation is not required
for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail
Steamer or through Passengers to Burech.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Pas-
sage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:-
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery

FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough,
Cold, Rheumatism, and any
and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF
THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experi-
ence and containing the most effica-
cious and highly valued ingredients.
They help the power of retention
and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills
full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 20 Pills.
For a full list of all other prepara-
tions write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma,
Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife
by our native's remedy Coconut Brand,
'LOTUS HONEY'—genuine and purest
in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs.
2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask
particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—U'eer, Kandi.
Agents—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRAH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

WELLINGTON

OUR GRAND LAUGHTER WEEK!

SPECIAL PATETI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

A Rollicking Farce Comedy of Speed and Love!

"FAST AND FURIOUS"

A Roaringly funny Universal Jewel Comedy Drama, featuring the popular

REGINALD DENNY The man, who made
laughter famous

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES ANOTHER COMEDY PICTURE

FEATURING THE POPULAR

"THE ELECTRIC HOUSE"

BUSTER KEATON

COME AND HAVE PLENTY OF LAUGHS DURING THIS OUR

LAUGHTER WEEK!

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A.; PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely
to be incurred on account of Riot?
? Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY,
ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are
accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS
Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference
on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. { 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
{ 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000
{ 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 }

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled
to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT
TRIENNIAL.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY - - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—

- (1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
 - (2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.
- WHEN TO INSURE?**
"Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprotected.
- WHERE TO INSURE?**
With a Company Offering:—
(1) The lowest rates of premium.
(2) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
(3) Sympathetic treatment.
(4) Prompt settlement of claims.
(5) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,
LIMITED.

DELHI? Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition
are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIVA, Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS URAIZEE
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, & Co.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY. Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director,
'Diwan Bhawan,' DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome
remunerations.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A B. A. or P. A. Passed Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Mahomedan, Teacher as Head Master for Madrasa Siddiqia Gogon. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Anjuman Islamiya, Gogon, (Dhore State).

A R423

WANTED.—2 Agents to represent a Ceylon firm to export Indian products. From Bombay and Karachi. Salary Rs. 100/- per month and security Rs. 600/- to be deposited in cash. Apply Box No. 2023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R424

WANTED.—An I.L.B. or a HIGH COURT PLEADER to serve as a MANAGING CLERK in a well-known Solicitors' Office. One knowing both Gujarati as well as Marathi would be preferred. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 2024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R29217

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—At moderate rent, whole of the 3rd Floor or in parts of the Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge, suitable for large family. Apply P. NARSILAL within. Tel. No. 41679.

C R428

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New Rs. 195
Corona Three line Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from Rs. 75
Gajapati Remington 9 Rs. 125
Century Portable Rs. 85
Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Oliver's B. E. and Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2-12 each or 3 for Rs. 8-8 up to 17-12 collar.
Shorts from Rs. 3-6 each or 3 for Rs. 10 up to 36" waist.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K1

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER
to invest about a LAC of rupees for extension of an established LUCRATIVE business in Bombay of the most PROSPECTIVE PROGRESSIVE and PROFITABLE LINE. Those intending write to:—Box No. 2022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

F R420

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE
STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A R421

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, Royal Homoeopathy Institute, DELHI.

P R370

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTAM Fortune Teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

P

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. FINEST APPLES AND PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".

F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultan's figs, apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R29203

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

F R411

WANTED

WANTED by rent, a RUNNING PRINTING PRESS in Bombay. Write to DR. KETKAR, Jnanakosha, Poona.

N R427A

MEDICAL.

GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.—The Positive, safe and speedy cure of Acute or Chronic Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Price Rs. 1-8 (per V. P. P. and Packing charges). Prepared by:—B. K. RELIN & CO., Kshatriya Dnyati Nivas, Bombay No. 4.

P R426

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect. 20 pills cost Rs. 2/- only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam).

R401A.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packets will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of the transmission. Details of infallible remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkha (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, post free.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1920, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisements are requested to send remittance to advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPNY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTYFIFTH ORDINARY General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 59, Forbes Street, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1927.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1928, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 27th September, 1927, both days inclusive, and during that period the books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay,
30th August, 1927.

29215

Notified with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS for S.E. College, Bahawalpur (Punjab) to teach B.A. Classes. M.A.'s with experience of College teaching alone need apply. Posts pensionable. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 20th Sept. 1927.

M. A. ZAHIDIE,
Principal,
29218

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo, those days being Public Holidays, (PARSI NEW YEAR AND BARAWA-FAT), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th August 1927.

29211

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 4TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT "MARINA MANSION" CHOWPATY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLI RESTAURANT.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, E. lamp, and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oil paintings, English Ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror side boards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined Pagamoid leather, and full sprung, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shi-gram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26 Rs. 20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26 Rs. 31,97,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL

LAHORE.

BRANCHES:
Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad (Sind), Montgomery, Amritsar, Jullunder, Okara (Dist.), Ambala City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar Cant., Ambala Cant., Jamma, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangli Hill, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Kerasore, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwalla, Lyallpur, Simla, Gogra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Hazarabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstandings are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Basson House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET, BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue, Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street, Sandhurst Road—Junction of Saltburn & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS:—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts. Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle, Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Samang, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore, Canton, Manila, Shimonsaki, Changchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Dairen, Newchwang, Sydney, Fengtien, New York, Tientsin, Hamburg, Nagoya, Tokyo, Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Kai Yuan, Saigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,

Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVED FUND Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,

Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

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Subscribed Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXI.

In the zenana of her lord, the middle-aged Rajah of the small state of Veragadh, the little Chundra Kunwer of the house of Raja of Rajistan had swiftly left childhood behind and begun to learn those sad, stern lessons of womanhood which Indian girl-children, frequently married at twelve or younger, are so early called on to know.

The zenana was sunk in slumber. No sound broke the stillness of the night. The wide stone-flagged corridor which ran past the sleeping apartments of the ladies was dappled with arabesques cast by the brilliant moonlight, though the tracery of the fretted windows which looked out on to the zenana garden with its high enclosing walls, naked paths, and formal flower beds.

The Rani of Veragadh, the chief wife of the Rajah, found no recreation in the pleasant employments that fill up the leisure hours of the women of the West. Being of highest caste, purdah was strict, but the Rani Goulaba neither read, nor sewed, nor cultivated any of the arts. Her sole amusement after the superintending of the cooking of the midday meal was found in eating sweets, chewing betelnut, gossiping, and intrigue—chiefly the latter.

Her seclusion prevented her from going out into the world, so the world came to her in the shape of female pedlars, story-tellers, fortune-tellers, and wise women, learned in the reading of the palm.

The lurking fear, the dread possibility of being superseded, of the husband taking another wife, which forms the background, dark and sinister, of every Hindu woman, had long ceased to trouble her. For fifteen years she had been her lord's only wife. Concubines, Nautch girls, there had been many, true, and she had endured them with scorn, content to make them feel and dread her power—yes, and her cruelty. But a lawful wife there had not been until that visit, only a few months ago, of the Rajah of Rajistan, the bestowal of a pigeon, a marriage arranged over the wine cups, and presently, for all her fears and curses, her deep-laid schemes and intrigues, the thing had come to pass, the new child-wife was brought to Veragadh with due observance of custom and legend. The superseded Goulaba had endured untold agonies of jealousy and rage.

True, she had told the Rajah when he had first mooted the question of a second wife, seeing that the man's mind was already made up, "Go marry her, bring her to our home. She will be to me a sister, not as a new handmaiden. It is my wish. Perchance she will give you the son which Ramas hath withheld from me."

Drawing her sari her face, she reflected that there were ways and means.

So the thing had come to pass, and she had braced herself to bear the inevitable, only to find it had been too hard a task.

She herself had been given in marriage at the age of thirteen, even then the Rajah was an oldish man, and now, at twenty-eight, though her form was still straight and slim, she felt old—old.

Night after night the discarded wife had paced the wide stone-flagged corridors of the zenana, devoured with a jealousy cruel as the grave, eaten as with a corrosive acid, by a fierce hatred of her supplanter.

She paused by a certain door, and because she deeply loved the man, and had been cursed with a too vivid imagination, endured untold agonies as she listened, and her teeth bit deep into her small wrists, upraised against her lips.

She had removed her anklets, lest their tiny tinkling sound should betray her, her beautifully moulded arms beneath her sari were destitute of bracelet or bangle, as she paced and agonized, and the full moon threw its shadows of black and silver.

She ranged certain articles—on the floor, touching each one with her tiny hands, invoking their aid, muttering her incantation handling softly the knife, the tongs, the fruit, the rags, she murmured:

"Knife, knife, slit the nose of my co-wife.

Fruit, fruit, may I eat the head of my co-wife.

Fruit, fruit, may a sahib's bearer carry her away.

Tongs, tongs, may she be a misadvent.

There was something vicious, wolfish in the way she repeated the words, and her face was dark with the hatred of love cast back on itself and turned to despair.

As she padded softly up and down on her bare feet, even in the lonely moonlight she drew her sari round her head with the swift mechanical movement of one who does the same action a hundred times a day.

Suddenly a plan came to her. Motionless

as a statue she sat, while she thought it out in all its details: suffered it to lap around her, to overflow like a strong tide, about the bitterness of her heart. She would do it, and thus would rid herself at last her rival.

Next day her manner was kinder than ever to the shrinking Chundra. She raised a slim tattooed hand and beckoned her, sit beside her on the large gold-embroidered divan where she spent so many hours.

"You poor unfortunate child," murmured the Maharani, softly caressing her.

"You poor little lost girl. Aye, yes."

"Why," asked Chundra, frightened, she knew not why. "Why call you me unfortunate, and why am I lost? Lonely am, even in company with so many ladies here, and homesick also I am for those I have known and loved all my life. But lost and unfortunate in the zenana of the Rajah Sahib of Veragadh. These be strange words!"

"Lost I called you—and unfortunate also and so you are," repeated the Maharani firmly as she motioned away the maid-servants. "Child listen to me. Our husband—have you not noticed something strange peculiar about him?"

The child shook her head. She was mystified.

"I will tell you, though by so doing I do betray.... He is not as other men!" resumed Her Highness in a sibilant whisper. "Contact with him will breed in you a disease of which you will quickly die. As for me, there is no danger. I am used to it, I am hardened to it; it has no longer any effect over me, as happens in such cases. But you are young and tender; already I see signs of the loathsome disease in your face. Tell me, do not feel a strange kind of lassitude a weariness of body, which persists throughout the hours of the day? Answer me, do you not?"

The child, thus prompted, answered that she had not felt as well as usual, and yes, she was tired nearly all the time.

"I thought so!" rejoined the Maharani. "It is then as I feared. Alas! You poor unhappy girl, what evil fate caused you to be brought here, to this place where so soon, you will fall a victim and die."

"What can I do?" questioned the frightened child. "To die frightens me not. I have longed and prayed for death, but to live diseased, shunned—that is horrible!" weeping copiously she added: "Oh! tell me what I can do?"

"Do! you can do nothing except keep away from the seat of the trouble, which is our husband. He who lives in the river should be friends with the crocodile. Have you not noticed," her whisper became sinister, as she leaned towards Chundra, "that he sweats? 'Sweats, mark you!' If you do not believe me, 'taste' that sweat, for it is in that that the evil lies. Taste it, I say. You will find it is a bitter, acrid flavour, which proves that what I tell you is true—true! God knows how true. Let me whisper! When he sleeps to-night, will you be brave? You poor little Chundra? Will you put your tongue to his flesh and 'taste'—but once and you will know that I am no liar, but one who is truly sorry for you and desires naught but your happiness?"

"You are very good," said Chundra, wiping the tears. "Won't you be still more kind and ask him to put me away, to send me back to my own home in Rajistan. I am not happy, and it would grieve him, my brother Dick, to know that I am to die. Though I have longed for death and sought it, I am young. I would go back to my home."

At this the tears again overflowed.

"Hush, child! Aye, a pearl in a camel's mouth," said Her Highness kindly. "Weep no more. Perhaps a way may be found. At any rate be sure I will do my best. Let him who is master of the monkey make it dance," she murmured darkly.

Later in the day she spoke sweetly to her husband as he sat beside her and paid his daily visit.

"Alas! My poor husband, how I pity you! What have you done, what evil fate possessed you, to bring this curse on our happiness, this cruel destiny on the once noble and prosperous House of Veragadh?"

"Thou speakest in riddles," answer the Rajah coldly, "and idly as women do. Explain the meaning of thy words if meaning they have. How have I, thy lord and master, brought evil on my noble House?"

For a time she fenced, pretending to put him off. Speaking with an effort and seeming at length to make up her mind, she said hesitatingly:

"This girl you brought here from Rajistan.... Have you not seen, my husband? Is the noble Rajah so blind? Have you not seen that she is not as other girls? My poor husband! This Chundra; I say she is a monster in the guise of a fair young and innocent," answered her husband. "But

a monster!... Thou art jealous of her charms."

"Jealous?" The Rani raised her small head with a haughty gesture. She had been the only daughter of a king. "Who is there in this place to cause me jealousy? This girl, this Chundra, is she not verily my handmaiden? Nay. I am concerned only for thee, for thy well-being. When it is too late thou wilt perhaps hearken—and heed! Have I ever advised thee wrong?"

"Say on," answered the Rajah, impressed, despite himself. "Tell all that is in thy heart. I know thou art faithful."

"Faithful, aye, that am I. This girl then, I will say nothing against her. Far from me be the biting tongue of the slanderer. But my husband"—she leaned towards him, and her voice became a mercurial whisper—"it is easily proved whether I be a liar, or whether indeed I speak the truth. To-night, thou canst prove my words. Feign slumber to-night! Feign slumber, I say! And watch her, whether it be not true that which I tell thee. When thou art locked in sleep, she licked thee. Yea verily like unto a dog, or a jackal whose nature inhabits that fair shell, in whose likeness she deceives one so exalted as the Prince of Veragadh. Besides, hath not her dark magic, her evil influence, already done one man to death? The young Dilwar Raja, in full tide of his youth and manhood, strong, lusty, until he looked on her evil beauty, for beautiful she is. What happened to him? Dead, in a brief quarter hour. Snake-bite they said. Ha! Believe it not. When they come to me weeping and say that thou hast succumbed to that same sort of snake-bite, I shall know only too well what to think. But then, alas, it will be too late! The British Raj has abolished 'suti', and now it is illegal for a wife to burn with her husband's corpse, else would I see," she added with extraordinary venom, her frail body shaking with passion. "Yea, verily, I would see to it that she went to the Burning Ghat and died with thee. Yet what would that avail? Would it bring back the breath to thy dear body? Would it console me for thy loss? Nay. Why do I talk thus wildly? And why, oh my husband, dost thou suffer me thus to rave? Regard me not. Forget these, the rantings of an unhappy and sorely vexed woman. Let us talk of other, happier things."

With consummate cleverness she talked soothingly of sundry matters, and her husband had apparently forgotten that other matter of the new wife.

But he had not forgotten, and that night Chundra, fearfully putting into effect the promise she had made to the Rani, to taste, to see for herself, was struck dumb with fright at the bellow of rage which issued from the Rajah's mouth, and startled to find herself thrust forth by an indignant husband with roars and blows and curses. Weeping, she sought the outer court, and wandered in the cold moonlight until daylight came.

From that day she saw no more of her lord, and in the vast rabbit warren of the zenana, the Rajah's young wife sat apart unmolested, nor desiring to be noticed by her lord, and the Rani Goulaba looked on, and though seeming to see nothing, saw everything and smiled, well pleased.

Goulaba had done her work well. Very cunningly she had managed to set her husband against his new wife, and his behaviour had so frightened the child that she was almost demented with terror at the very sight of him. Not content with this, however, Goulaba determined to get rid of her rival completely; the sight of the tear-stained face about the zenana annoyed and irritated her. She liked to see smiles and happy countenances around her, though all must be dependent on her will, and though Chundra had lost what good looks she had possessed in this dreadful new life, one never knew, men were uncertain creatures, and the Rajah might any day take a whim to restore the girl to favour. Then it was more than likely her own share in the matter might come to light. Intrigue was the very breath of her nostrils, and she very soon made a plan for ridding the zenana of Chundra. It had been her way to show the child very kindness.

"You do not eat, my child," she said when Chundra sat with the others round the dish of curry, eating nothing. "Are the chupatties not to thy taste?"

"I am not hungry," answered Chundra.

"Come to my room after, and I will tell thee of that which ill cheer thy grief." So she had composed the letter, and set the child to write it, afterwards sealing it with her own seal and dispatching it secretly by her private secretary, a man who had served her for all the years of her married life, coming with her from her own remote state.

And Chundra, with hope in her heart, revived like a flower which has wilted for lack of water, though those great dark eyes held still their look of frozen horror, as though once they had looked on that which never more shall they be able to forget.

"I think very soon she will die," said the Rani to her husband, as she fanned him and fed him with the "desikhana" he loved, of her own cooking.

The Rajah stirred uneasily.

"Undoubtedly, as thou saidst, a jackal inhabits her body. I have seen the creature look out through those strange eyes of

(Continued on next page.)

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, September 2.
MONEY.

There is no change in the money market which has been steady with borrowers of call funds at 2 1/2 per cent. The trade demand has increased by about Rs. 178 lacs due in part to payment of Treasury Bills and to some extent to the financing of the jute in Calcutta. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—two to three months 3 per cent, six months 3 1/2 to 4 per cent, and for twelve months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 26th August shows again an increase of Rs. 144.94 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 32,22,12,000 as compared with Rs. 59.04 crores as this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 37.57, an increase of 0.53 per cent. over last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 24,84 lacs. Loans, Cash Credits and Inland Bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 35.36 lacs, Rs. 0.31 lacs and Rs. 48.87 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 358.74 lacs to Rs. 15.39 crores, probably due to receipts on account of Treasury Bills, while other deposits are down by Rs. 93.74 lacs to Rs. 69.78 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

After opening firm as a result of bear covering for near position, the gilt-edged market exhibited quietness towards the close. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after improving to Rs. 75-15-6 closed at Rs. 75-10. 1945-55 Loan improved and closed at Rs. 107-10. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept steady at Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 103-2. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were slightly up to Rs. 106-2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 105, 1931 at Rs. 106 and 1932 at Rs. 107-9. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan after improving to Rs. 112-9 closed at Rs. 112-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan were steady at Rs. 88-10. 4 per cent. New Loan 1934-37 is quoted at Rs. 94-2.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued to remain uninteresting with sellers of ready T.T. at Rs. 5-27/32d. and buyers at Rs. 5-7/8d. until yesterday when, on the announcement by Government of the rejection of all tenders under Rs. 5-29/32d., a slight improvement of 1/32d. occurred. The tone of the market is now steady with the preponderance of export bills appearing in Calcutta. There was some enquiry at the higher levels for bullion remittances. The following are the forward rates:—September 1, 5-7/8d.; October 1, 5-29/32d.; November 1, 6-15/16d.; December/January/February 1, 5-31/32d.; March 1, 5-15/16d.; April 1, 5-7/8d. and May/June 1, 5-27/32d.

The dollar sterling rate was unchanged throughout the week at 486-3/16 dollars, but declined at the close to 486-1/16 dollars. French francs and the Belg. kept steady at 124.01 and 34.91 respectively. The Italian lira after appreciating to 89.00 closed at 89.30.

GOLD.

In sympathy with firmer sterling exchange the price of ready gold has declined by three pices to Rs. 21-7-0 per tola. The volume of business continues to be small. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 12,000 tolas, and stocks on hand approximate 3 1/2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11 1/2d. and after dropping to 84s. 10 1/2d. improved and closed at 84s. 10 3/4d. Sovereigns continue unchanged at Rs. 13-8-0 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 12th September and 11th October settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 12,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 35,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 551,987 in bar and

coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 12,500.

SILVER.

During the forepart of the week the silver market exhibited a bright tone chiefly ascribable to steady advices from Shanghai and covering in the local market. During the latter part, however, weaker advices from China and reports from Simla indicating that Government will sell surplus silver even though cautiously, induced an easing off of the market. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 57-5, and after reaching a low rate of Rs. 56-15, improved to Rs. 57-11 but fell sharply and closed at Rs. 57-3. Trading operations this week have been on a fairly large scale, particularly inter-bazar ones, business for China and American account being on the selling side. The general tone of the market continues pessimistic. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 110 bars and stocks on hand approximate 2,800 bars. Fairly large deliveries are anticipated in due time for the next settlement. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 5-3/4d. to 2s. 5-15/16d., but eased off to 2s. 5-5/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 25 1/4d. and 25-1/8d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 56-15 for ready, Rs. 57-12 and Rs. 57-0 for 16th September settlement and Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 57-0 for 14th October settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 10,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,000 in coin only. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 17,500.

SHARES.

The sustained rise in the price of cotton together with continued bear covering and some improvement in the demand for manufactured goods have all brought about substantial gains in the prices of leading cotton mill shares. The under-current of the market is still regarded as bullish. Sympathetic firmness was the chief characteristic of the miscellaneous section. Steel shares were strong until near the close of yesterday when the report of the proposed rebate to be granted by the steel manufacturers in the United Kingdom caused a set-back.

PIECE GOODS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2. There is considerable activity in the piece-goods market and moderate turnover is registered in Manchester cloth. Indian mills cloth is said to be in good demand while there exists a satisfactory business in Japanese goods. Dealers are greatly impressed with rising prices of raw cotton and are confident that the consuming up-country markets being short of stocks are bound to come out as buyers sooner or later. Quotations are fairly firm and there is no case of giving reduction. The local mill industry which was passing through anxious times is likely to have a breathing period as some mills are well supplied with raw materials purchased at considerably lower prices while others are carrying heavier stocks of manufactured goods.

Manchester reports received by to-day's mail state that from the traders' point of view everyone has of necessity had to stand aside and await some definite outcome from the violent convulsions in the market of their raw materials. Everybody has been thoroughly upset, and until some standard of stability has been established it is unlikely that any weight of business will be put through. At the same time the disturbances alluded to apply equally to the whole world, as well as to Lancashire, and we have, therefore, reason to expect a correspondingly greater influx of orders when confidence is re-established. The Federation's proposal to close the mills to full week before the 10th instant only gained support to the extent of just over 70 per cent. This, of course, did not constitute the requisite majority, but, at the same time, the Federation have extended to their members a recommendation that they should carry it out.

YARN MARKET.

Sept. 2. The very strong undertone of the cotton market has had its natural effect on yarns and as a result prices have advanced further to the extent of 1/2 an anna per lb. around particularly in Indian yarns, Japanese and Shanghai yarns where the offtake has been showing a steady improvement and the turnover has considerably increased. Inquiries from up-country markets have been steadily broadening and although the rates offered by them are not very low dealers and middlemen in the local market have been effecting free purchases for any favorable lots in the hope of replacing them at better rates as soon as the cotton market becomes steady and buying orders from up-country markets have been in abundance. Confidence amongst the dealers has considerably increased and they are getting convinced day by day that any material decline in yarn prices is not possible at least in the near future and even if cotton reacts a few points it is believed that the undertone in yarns will remain healthy. The outlook therefore is certainly more hopeful than for the last several weeks and it is very likely that improved will be continued in

the next few days particularly because cotton market has been keeping extremely steady and there does not appear any chance for a material decline.

ENGLISH YARNS.—Spot sales have been improving day by day and better prices have been realised in some cases, but for forward business the present Manchester quotations prove quite unworkable and hardly any business has been possible. JAPANESE YARNS.—Turnover has considerably increased both for spot and near deliveries and although the forward quotations are higher some business has also been arranged for Sept./Oct. shipments.

The question of increase in Duty to one anna six pices per lb. on imported yarns, the price of which comes to Rs. 1-14-0 or below is more or less settled, as the Select Committee have approved the Bill and in all likelihood it will pass through the Assembly in the next few days. This has no doubt led to some slight increase in prices accordingly, but the recent material advance is due to sharp rise in cotton rather than to any increase in Duty which is quite insignificant to afford any substantial protection to the Mill industry, which is in urgent need of the same. In case of Mercerised yarns prices have also shown some improvement. Japanese and Shanghai Import Houses have been steadily selling at higher prices and further forward business has been arranged. Sampin has further increased in sympathy with cotton wheateas. Exchange remains unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.—There has been practically no change to report in Artificial silk yarns, which continue to be dull and the sales are restricted. It is likely to remain so, pending the final decision about the reduction in Duty.

INDIAN YARNS.—Mills have been able to realise better rates for their stocks and some of them have been even arranging forward sales at reasonable prices. The sharp rise in cotton has produced a much healthier feeling amongst the market and everybody is now inclined to make purchases wherever favourable prices have been obtained. It is reported that even up-country Mills have now raised their prices further and yet some of them have been willing at lower rates and to that extent offtake from Bombay market is affected. On the whole, however, the feeling is more bullish and a further advance is expected by the dealers in the course of next few days if cotton prices remain steady.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 2. (MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.) During the week under review, S. S. "Ocean Prince" arrived with Northern Navigation Co. Small lots changed hands at 27/3 Sh. c. i. f.

The market rules quiet. STEAMERS DISCHARGING IN THE STREAM.

S. S. "Ocean Prince" Northern and Naval Navigation Killick Nixon and Co. STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL.

6-0-27 S. S. "North Pacific" Desh. 7/Seep Poniat, Andrew Yule and Co. 10-9-27 S. S. "Baron Dalmien" Northern and Natal, Kibek Nixon and Co. 12-9-27 S. S. "Humayun" Burnside, Turner Morrison and Co. S. S. "Gredalen" Desharghar, Andrew Yule and Co. S. S. "Jalabala", Scotch Coal, Seindia. S. S. "Essex-Envoy", London Turner Morrison and Co.

Quality C. I. F. Ex-Scales Darukhiana. Northern Navi 27/6 Sh. Rs. 22/ gation 27/8 Sh. Rs. 22/ Burnside Rs. 17/12 Rs. 19/12 Desharghar Rs. 17/8 Lodna Rs. 19/8 Sect. Bengal Rs. 19/8

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.) Karachi Aug. 30.

Since our last report there have been more enquiry for Railway shares specially for Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds but the business is difficult for the want of scrip.

The Electric have drawn considerable attention and business has developed well. The Hyderabad Electric Company's report is just in hand and makes a very satisfactory reading. A dividend of 8 per cent for the year ending 31st March 1927 has been recommended and the Company has got excellent future before it.

Name of the Coy. Paid up Value Present Value. Sind Lights 100 0 0 143 0 0 Shid Lighterage 150 0 0 180 0 0 Larkhana Jacobabad 100 0 0 87 0 0 Upper Sinds 100 0 0 83 0 0 ELECTRICS. Karachi Elec. 100 0 0 104 0 0 Hyderabad Electrics 100 0 0 108 0 0 DEBENTURES. 6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust 100 0 0 111 0 0 FLOUR MILLS. Karachi Flour Mills 80 0 0 115 0 0 Indian Flour Mills 60 0 0 110 0 0 Century Flour Mills 100 0 0 100 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 2. Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 50/6; closing Rs. 51/6. Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48 highest Rs. 49/7; closing Rs. 49/5. Cottonseeds January delivery Rs. 4/10; closing Rs. 4/11/6. Groundnut Seeds February delivery Rs. 56 closing Rs. 56/8.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Sept. 2nd
Steamers Seeds Seeds Seeds
Ports. &/or of 12 of 14 of 15 of 16
month of & 13 Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts.
Shipment Cwts. measur

Hall Sept 19/- 20/- 21/- 22/-
Oct. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Nov. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-
Dec. 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6
Sept-Oct. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-

London Sept/Oct. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-
Sept. 20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
Oct. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Nov. 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6
Dec./March. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-

Marseilles Sept-Oct. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-
Antwerp Sept. 19/- 20/- 21/- 22/-
Oct. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Nov. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-
Dec. 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6

Rotterdam Sept. 20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
Hamburg Oct./Nov. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Bremen Dec./Ma. 18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-

Have Sept. 20/6 21/6 22/6 23/6
Oct. 18/6 19/6 20/6 21/6

Dunkirk Sept/Oct. 17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Nov. 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/-
Dec. 16/6 17/6 18/6 19/6

Barcelona Oct./Nov. 20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
Genoa Sept. 18/6 19/6 20/6 21/6
Oct. 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/-

Naples Sept. 19/6 19/6 20/6 21/6 C
Trieste Sept. 19/6 19/6 20/6 21/6 C
Venice Oct. 14/- 14/- 15/4 17/6

New York Sept. 12/6

Remarks:

The market continues firm.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 1.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.16/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5.1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 1.
H T Berlin on London 20.44 3/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.18 1/8
T T Brussels on London 34.91
T T Madrid on London 38.80
T T Milan on London 89.32
T T Berne on London 95.21
T T Paris on London 124.02
T T London on Prague 164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 1.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 53/6
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 53/6
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 54/9
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 52/6
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 54/-
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi
Shipment sellers September 53/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch
Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.
September, per cwt 15/2 1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/4 1/2
Jan/March, per cwt 15/7 1/2
C & F Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/6 1/4
C & F Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/7

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Sept. 1.
Total Bullion £151,200,000
Public Deposits £22,100,000
Other Deposits £33,200,000
Government Securities £58,400,000
Other Securities £41,600,000
Notes and Coin £33,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding £274,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 29.08 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 1.
Para Rubber. Value Oct/Nov. 1/3 1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 1.
Copper, English Best Selected £60.5/8
Copper, Braziers £70.1/2
Yellow Metal £62.1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24.1/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge £14
Tin, English Ingots £285.3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 1.
Silver Market quiet.
Spot 25-1/8
Forward 25-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 1.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £14/10.3/4
New York, Sept. 1.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quali. ty) Spot 18.5/16

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S
BRANDYThe Genuine
Brandy
Bottled in CognacSole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.
Sawolka, Lee, New York.
Bandra, Power, Busreh.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
Razmak, Browning, Aden.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.
Delta, Ward, Aden.
British Fern, Aikens, Abadan.
C/Madrid, Stanley, Hull.
Unico, Milde, New York.
Drachenfels, Muki, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Sept. 2.
Steamer Nurmahal for Java.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Getha for Genoa.

S S Sawolka—The steamer Sawolka arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C/Madrid—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer City of Madrid, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S British Fern—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Fern will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Unico—The L. Edward Ltd steamer Unico, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels—The L. Edward Ltd steamer Drachenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Coy.'s English Mail steamer Delta, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Aden with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 2.
S S Delta for London—2 boxes mien-split, M M and Co.

S S Mantua for London—100 tons Fine Pollands, Bombay Co. 462 cwt. Chutney, F Nowrojee: 450 cwt. Groundnut seeds, R Meraly and Sons; 104 cwt. Turmeric, J Doyal; 13 cases Bristles, Cox and King's Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—55 bds Empty Casks, L Motiram and Co.
For Liverpool—300 cwt. Linseed oil cakes, and 2,500 cwt. middlings, R J

Depilatory Soap



Its application removes a hair painlessly, sun and part of the body leaving no mark whatever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Ounc 6 d.
3 Ounc 12 d.
12 Ounc 25 d.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to—

JAOBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

12, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbanpore, Calcutta

Davar: 100 tons Dry Ginger, M Bhutta and Co; 25 bales cotton waste wool, M Mafat-lal; 19 bales wool, Bombay Co; 1 bale carpet and 5 cases Felt hats, R H Nemoonall; 81 bales wool, M Nissim and Co; 104 bales wool, W Latham and Co; 54 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 19 bales wool, K Rikabdas; 424 bales cotton, Japanese Cotton Trading Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lornston for Leith—4,000 cwt. Cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg—200 cwt. Cassia, Amin and Sons; 9,200 cwt. Groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmahomed.

For Rotterdam—575 cwt. Linseed oil cakes, N V Velmahomed.

S S Konderkirk for Hamburg—3,000 cwt. Groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhai and Co; 4,200 cwt. Groundnut oil cakes, J Baramanand; 1,007 cwt. Linseed, 210 cwt. Methikere, 52 cwt. Poppyseed, and 105 cwt. Nigarseed, J Doyal; 220 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Antwerp—104 cwt. Mustard seed, J Doyal and Co; 1,050 tons manganese ore, Indo European Trading Syndicate.

For Rotterdam—2,200 cwt. Groundnut oil cakes and 4,000 cwt. Linseed, J Baramanand.

S S Nyanza for Hongkong—8 bales Sena leaves, Changtai; 100 cwt. Gum Brysabol, A H Mowjee and Co; 12 cwt. Gallnuts, J S Shastoa.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 2.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Agents M M and Co, from Marseilles—24 cases Preserves, 51 cases Mineral water, 350 bds soap, 800 bags almonds, 200 bags ore, 13 cases olive oil, 36 cases condensed milk, 18 cases velvet goods, 15 cases Books, 12 kgs. dry Aniline, 30 cases Castor oil, 95 cases Vermouth, 21 cases Cheese, 20 cases Pharm products, 700 cases Brandy, 27 cases Li-anor, 20 bds Aniline Colour, 10 cases Art silk, 45 cases Imitation Silver Lammotta, 15 cases silk goods, 15 cases Art silk yarn, 11 bales silk yarn, 19 cases velvet, Ribbons, 6 cases Saffrons, 10 cases wool tissue, 91 bds motor car tyres, 20 cases Tubes and accessories, 38 cases Bicycles Tyres and Tubes, 10 cases Perfumery.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE MARINE BURGLARY MOTOR CAR PERSONAL ACCIDENT ALL RISKS (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFE.

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mail sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Aden.

Prof. Ernest Horowitz on Education J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Prof. P. A. Wadia presiding.

Ladies' observance of anniversary of "G. O. M. of India", Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Girgaum Back Road, 4-30 p.m., Mrs. Naida presiding.

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.

"Swami Vishwanand" will deliver a public lecture on "Hinduism", to-day at 11 Prarthana Mandir Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL CLUB LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lalbaug, Mr. Dinkarrao Javalaker will deliver a lecture on "Untouchables and Non-Brahmins" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dharavi Municipal School.

MUSIC IN POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W.B.P. Tagore and the Officers of the 1st. Bn. 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the BAND will play at the BUND GARDENS, POONA, to-day (Saturday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission free.

MY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of My Night High School Ganesh Utsav Mandal Mr. M. B. Deshmukh, will deliver a lecture on "God in Man and Man in God," to-day (Saturday) at the Parel Settlement Hall at 8-30 p.m. Mr. K. B. Joshi, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 1st inst., and is due to arrive here on about the 29th September.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore on the 1st and is due here on the 14th instant via Colombo.

A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus, to-day Saturday from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Damodar J. Master. It is open to the public, free of charge.

CHARITY DRAMA TICKET BOOK

A ticket book containing ONE-RUPEE TICKETS Nos. 221 to 230, for the Charity Performance "Sakuntala" to be staged by Yash Vilas Sabha, Matunga, on 4/9/1927 was lost in tram near Boribunder last Thursday. The public are warned against illegal purchase of these ten tickets.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

"The third of the series of Health Lectures in Marathi with lantern slides arranged by the Israelite Brotherhood, will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, Lecturer, Sanitary Association, in the hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, Nagpada Road, to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) the subject being "Small-pox". Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrungway, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Sunday the 4th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhamshikodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 4th inst.

Mails from Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Nyanza" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 5th inst.

DADHICHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of The Dadhicha Swayam Sewak aryalaya, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at C. P. Tank Road, Opposite Rambag, Seth Gurumakhrai Sukhmanand Dharmasala Lecture Hall for performing Dadhichi Jayanti Celebration. Mr. Jayatirid Panditji Badridasi Purchit Editor Dharmaraxak will preside.

PATHE CINEMA.

"McFadden's Flats," which opens as the feature attraction at the Royal Opera House Theatre to-night, is one long, hilarious laugh. The famous old stage comedy has been given a brand new dress, new laughs and a new lease on life that should give screen audiences a new conception of what can be done in the way of film fun.

"McFadden's Flats" tells the story of the struggles of an Irishman who, coming to America, has ambitions to get out of the ranks of hoddiecarriers and become a build-a-builder of a flat building that might bear his name, in fact. He meets a tight-lipped Scotchman—portrayed by Chester Conklin—who becomes his fast friend in spite of their wide differences in taste.

That the son and daughter of the two warring friends should fall in love with one another, permitting the unfolding of an entrancing story of young love, was a complication that neither had expected. It is from this material that one of the most successful of stage comedies was made. And it is in the dressing up of this story in its present form that picture audiences are being given one of the genuine treats of the year.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

BOMBAY PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

Abdul Hakeem, an employee in the firm of Contractors and two others appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and through their Pleader, Mr. B. R. Daruwalla filed information charging Mr. Pradhan, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, and five others who are seamen with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and abetment.

In the course of the information it was alleged that while on August 25 last the complainant went to the Seamen's Union at Carnac Bunder with a police constable and another man to serve a summons on Inamuddin Jeewa, a seaman, Mr. Pradhan with the rest of the accused questioned his right to enter the Union premises and caused them to be turned out. Mr. Pradhan took down the number of the police constable. The complainant and the constable waited out of the Union premises and asked Mr. Pradhan when he came out as to why he had taken down the constable's number. The complainant alleged that Mr. Pradhan thereupon dealt him a blow with his umbrella and the other accused also assaulted him. Habibullah and Mirzaman Mahomedwala who intervened were also assaulted as a result of which one of Habibullah's teeth was knocked out. The complainants therefore charged Mr. Pradhan and five other seamen as above and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against all the accused.

ALLEGED FORGERY CHATING

MR. V. A. DESAI CHARGED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered on Friday morning to convert the notice issued against Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai into a summons. The notices it may be recalled, was issued against Mr. Desai, on a complaint filed by Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the liquidator of the All-India United Insurance Co. now in voluntary liquidation who had charged Mr. Desai with forgery, cheating and using a false document as genuine one with a view to cheating and abetment.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanungo represented Mr. Desai when the notice came up for argument on Friday.

Mr. Kanungo on behalf of Mr. Desai said that he did not wish to dispute the allegations at that stage and did not object to the conversion of the notice into a summons.

The Magistrate accordingly converted the notice into a summons.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF
ASSAULT.

C CUSED GETS BENEFIT OF DOUBT

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday in the case in which Sorabji Hirji Engineer a Parsi was charged with abetment of assault.

Cowasji Dinshaw Bharucha the complainant who was assaulted by some unknown persons on March 4, last had alleged that the accused bore an ill-will against him and that he had instigated one Abdul Sakoor to assault him (complainant) promising him a reward of Rs. 100. Abdul Sakoor had corroborated the complainant's statement and said the accused had paid him Rs. 50 only and had put off the payment of the balance from time to time. The Magistrate did not believe the prosecution story and discharged the accused giving him the benefit of doubt.

COO AND HIS MASTER

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

In connection with the theft which took place on Wednesday in the house of Saleh-mohomed Haji living in Khambekar Street, quite a sensational story has come out. Karim Dastgir, cook of Saleh-mohomed Haji, was found bound hand and foot. On his own statement made to the Police, the latter came to know that he put himself in that position to throw dust in the eyes of the police, though he was a party to the burglary.

Proceeding with the investigation, the police have arrested two of his accomplices, Ismail Noormohomed and Subanya Memon. On Friday, Inspector Mr. Baker placed Karim, Ismail and Subanya before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate and got a remand till the 15th inst. The stolen property was worth Rs. 4,750 out of which the police have already recovered property worth Rs. 4,000. The police suspect that there are some more accomplices of Karim in this theft, and they hope to get clue of them also.

DEATH BY DROWNING

At about 1-30 p.m. on Thursday a Hindu was found struggling in the sea at Apollo Bunder. An effort was made to save him but without success, and he was drowned. The police recovered the body in the evening and removed it to the morgue. The Coroner held an inquest on Friday when it was ascertained that the deceased was Ganpat Sadashiv Palekar a clerk in the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd. A railway season ticket was found on his

GANESH UTSAV

TODAY'S PROGRAMME

GOREGAONKAR'S BUILDINGS,
GIRGAUM.

Wamanrao Joshi's lecture at 6 p.m., Veer Sadashiv Shastri Bhide's "Pravachana" at 9-30 p.m.

SAVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV, DADAR.
Magic tricks and Mimicry by Mr. Y. K. Padhye. 6 p.m.

KESHAVALAYA, DADAR.

Lecture by Mr. K. G. Bagde at 6 p.m.

AT CONTRACTORS BUILDING,
(Opp. Prarthana Samaj.)
6 p.m. Speech by Mr. S. A. Dange 7-30 p.m. Recitation of Marathi Poems by Poet Saroj Surad 9-30 p.m. Nakala.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION
AT PHADKE'S WADI.
Lecture by Mr. K. M. Mushi, Advocate on "Present Situation" at 6-30 p.m.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

8-30 p.m. Lecture by Mr. S. K. Patil on Bhakti Yog. 9-30 p.m. Pravachan by Vid-yabhusan Tambe Shastri, 10-30 p.m. Music by Ganesamart Master Krishna Rao.

JARIWALA BUILDING, LAMINGTON
ROAD.
Lecture by Mr. M. W. Dave at 9 p.m.

HINDU-SABHA, PAREL.

Lecture by Mr. Padke at 8-30 p.m.

KESHAVABAG, PRINCESS STREET.
Addresses by Ahyuta Balwant, Kolhatkar and Sayaji Laxman Selum on "Hindu Sangathan", 6-30 p.m. Magic tricks by Mr. Govind Ganesh Bhosekar, 9 p.m.

BY SARVAJANIK GANESHUTSAVA
MANDAL.

(Of Kodal-deshkar Brahmin Nivasi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's public lecture on "National Ideals" at the premises of the Nivasi (Girgaum), 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"NATIONALISM MUST BE
LIVING."

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS.

"People may call me a Bengali, a Madras or a Deccani, whatever they like but I essentially belong to that tribe of humanity to which every pebble that jingles, every leaf that falls, every star that glisters speaks of things that are eternal; I mean the tribe of poets and poetsesses." With these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu prefaced her brief yet illuminating address delivered to a fairly large audience at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Friday evening at the premises of the Association. The meeting was convened in connection with the Ganapati festival and Mrs. Naidu's address had a dominant religious note. Speaking of the patron deity of the festival, she said that Ganapati was looked upon by some as a very greedy god, those with a humorous bend of mind looked upon him as a symbol of happy combination of a man and an elephant but to religious-minded Hindus Ganapati was a deity that destroyed evils and restored peace and tranquillity to humanity. The devout Hindus often prayed to Ganesh to remove the difficulties in their way. Now what were the difficulties that the people wanted to be removed from their way? Not the difficulties created by others but the difficulties created by themselves. In the opinion of the speaker, the greatest obstacles in the path of man were of his own creation.

LIVING NATIONALISM.

Mrs. Naidu then drew a good deal on the right kind of nationalism and how it could be properly developed. She gave a very bright illustration to the audience to convey to their minds what exactly she meant by a living nationalism. "You see before you," she went on to explain, "a giant tree with its top high up in the sky, with its branches spread far and wide in all directions. That tree gives you shelter and lives a life of supreme service to animal-world. That tree has stood there, may be, for hundred years, or may be for two hundred years. Its roots have gone down deep into the heart of the earth. Even that tree has often shed its leaves and thus show and justify its life. It is not by the dropping of the leaves alone that the tree justifies its life but it goes much further, takes up foliage, blossoms forth, bears sweet fruit and thereby shows, in a more positive way, that it leads a life of service and usefulness. The same analogy can be applied to our nationalism. It is not by gathering the brown leaves of our heritage that we can justify the life of our nationalism. Our nationalism must be a much more living thing. It must permeate our every word and every deed." Mrs. Naidu's address was listened to with most attention. There were a number of ladies among the audience.

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SHOCKING MUR-
DER IN WORLI.HINDU GIRL'S THROAT
CUT.THEFT OF JEWELLERY SUP-
POSED TO BE THE MOTIVE.

A heartless and cold blooded murder of a ten-year old Hindu girl was committed on Thursday evening at Worli which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Friday morning. Raibai the victim resided with her parents at Worli in Development Department Chawl No. 33. On Thursday

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 3RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jothimaharaj Jothibhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you will have to struggle with a million adversities in your swim in this world's dreary channel. There will be many failures and a few successes, but the failures will test your mettle and often-times spur you on to further attempts. Disgusted with defeats you will try to leap on others, in some rash moments, but being too shrewd most of them will see that you either get a heavy fall or at least some bruises, just as a man leaning too much out of a running train, or of a window of a house in looking at a passing beauty, gets a nasty Humpty-dumpty fall. Soon you will realise the force of the Indian proverb which says that "there is no strength as good as self-strength" and "no water as good or copious as that of rains" (of the 1927 pattern). You have a good sense of humour and that's what keeps you up in the life's great struggle which in your case began at a very early age, just as in the case of the great English humourist, Charles Dickens, who, when he was hardly ten years old, joined a "boot-polishers" (boot-polish) company, on six shillings a week, and who took all the bridgework of Fate good-humouredly saying at receipt of each stroke "Come one, come all." In spite of all adversities you are able to keep your head safe (not only cool) and, therefore, take legitimate pride, like our worthy friend the Italian dictator, who believes in "being dangerous" and who has dodged death and hostile Powers so many times that he has come to believe that God or Fate keeps special guard upon him, so that he may fulfil some high destiny. You are in fact a "chhoti" Italian dictator.

her father, Bhagya Setwa, who is employed in Edward Sassoon Mill left for his work with his wife leaving his six-year old son with the deceased. In the evening when he returned home he did not find Raibai and after waiting for some time informed the police. On his return from the police station he made a further search and was horrified to find his daughter lying dead in the adjoining chawl in a pool of blood. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and to remove the gold earrings the earrings had cut even the lobes of the ears. The motive of the crime seems to be the paltry jewellery the girl was wearing. The Coroner adjourned further hearing after recording identification evidence to enable the police to make enquiries.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH COMES
HOME.

RECEPTION BY HIS SUBJECTS.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch was among the passengers on board the steamer "Khandalla" of the B. I. S. N. Company, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from Durban. His Highness has returned to India after a most extensive tour in Abyssinia and other African provinces. The Maharao has got very thrilling tales to tell of his hunting trips into the deep wilds of the north-east corner of Africa. At the harbour, the Maharao was greeted by several of his subjects who live in Bombay. After getting down from the steamer, he immediately proceeded to the Darya-mahal at Nepean Sea Road, his place of temporary residence in Bombay.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

SAMULLAKHAN'S SUPPORT TO
JINNAH.

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

In reply to the invitation by Mr. Jinnah to attend the Muslim League Conference to be held in Simla on the 7th inst. Mr. Samullakhan has intimated his inability to attend and assured Mr. Jinnah his full sympathy with the aims of the Conference and determination to carry out the decisions and also expressed that the situation is in the hands of leaders if they remain firm and sincere and honestly follow the decisions.—A. P.

POONA RACES

1ST MEETING: SECOND DAY

BY "MESTRO."

1ST RACE:—
FAIRDOSS .. 1
SECURITY .. 2
GREY MASTER .. 3

2ND RACE:—

MANECK BEG .. 1
MERIED .. 2
SINNAN .. 3

3RD RACE:—

ADOUR .. 1
KNIGHT'S CROSSE .. 2
HEAT WAVE .. 3

4TH RACE:—

WELL COPPED .. 1
SHIVA KUMARI .. 2
FRAILITY .. 3

5TH RACE:—

MANSOOR BEG .. 1
SHIVAJI PRASAD .. 2
RARITY .. 3

6TH RACE:—

TRISTAN .. 1
COED CANLAS .. 2
ALDERGROVE .. 3

7TH RACE:—

VENTOSE .. 1
FORDNEY .. 2
CAP-A-PIE .. 3

8TH RACE:—

DAYWORK .. 1
SHRI NARAYAN .. 2
WOOD STOCK II .. 3

9TH RACE:—

ZEEBAR .. 1
CLOG DANCE .. 2
COMPANY .. 3

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Div. I.
GREY MASTER .. 1

FAIRDOSS .. 2

RED FLAG .. 3

THE MODERATE PLATE. Div. II.—Dis-

tance 6 furlongs.
TRY AGAIN (late Farooq) .. 1
MANECK BEG .. 2
SINNAN .. 3

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. I.—Dis-

tance 1 mile.
ADOUR .. 1

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.—Dis-

tance 1 mile.
WELL COPPED .. 1
FRAILITY .. 2
SHIVA KUMARI .. 3

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COM-

MEMORATION PLATE.
MANSOOR BEG .. 1
RARITY .. 2
KIUNDIL .. 3

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1-1/2

miles.
COED CANLAS .. 1
DARK ORIENT .. 2
TYCHO .. 3

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1/2

miles.
FORDNEY .. 1
FUN OF THE FAYRE .. 2
VENTOSE .. 3

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 fur-

long.
WOOD STOCK II .. 1
GALLANT GAIL .. 2
SHRI NARAYAN .. 3

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6

furlongs.
SHAHZAMAN .. 1
HAJLAN .. 2
NASSRAT .. 3

INDIAN TYPE-
FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

WANTED PROTECTION.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW
TARIFF.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Type-Foundry Owners of Bombay on Tuesday last:—

"This meeting of the Type Foundry Owners in Bombay, held on 30th August 1927, strongly protest against the amendment of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, so far as it affects types, leads, lead and brass, rules, metal and wooden, quoins, metal furniture, shooting sticks and galleys by the proposed removal of duties thereon as the same will be detrimental and suicidal to the infant type foundry industry of this country and requests the Government that with a view to protect and strengthen it, the existing duty on the above articles be enhanced to at least 15 per cent. ad valorem."

"This meeting also authorises its Chairman, to communicate this resolution, with any further explanation that may be necessary, to the parties interested in this question and also to the Department of Commerce, Government of India, Simla, and the Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State."

AN ELEMENT OF SWARAJ

LEADERS MUST SETTLE INTER-
COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. writes from Nasik:—

H. E. the Viceroy's speech breathes a noble spirit of sincerity and earnestness which can be born only of a deep religious sense. His offer to convene a Conference deserves careful consideration. Personally, however, I am strongly of opinion that communal disputes must be settled in a spirit of give and take, and of good-will, by the leaders of the communities themselves. What a humiliation it will be if we cannot settle those disputes and restore communal unity and harmony without the intervention of His Excellency and his Government! His intervention and co-operation in a personal capacity are a different matter and should be gratefully received. But the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders themselves must first make every effort to remove the communal tension. The capacity to compose internal differences and quarrels is, in itself, an essential element of Swaraj.

ST. LEGER STAKES

FINAL ACCEPTANCES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are the final acceptors for St. Leger Stakes:—

Book Law, Son and Heir, Restigouche, Start Second, Grande Vitesse, Maidstone, Grey Mist, Buckfast, Shian Mor, Baralong, Composure, Arms Chief, Treawny, Mario, Gypsy King, Jago, Freer John, Silverstead, Tattoo, Chateau Palmer, Phidias Second, Caporal, Damon, Hot Knight, Facon, Caledon and Blue B.V. Reuter.

TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN.

Ahmed Esali's advertisement which appears in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle" lays open before the readers opportunity for a holiday visit to the Grand Clearance Sale of that well-known firm for all the household clothing equipments for the family. Messrs. Ahmed E. Esali are known for their stock of the latest pattern and style of all sorts of cloth. Their shop is an everyday attraction. The firm has been running a Clearance Sale at a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent in normal rates and the readers of "The Chronicle" particularly Parsee readers in those Parsee holidays will be interested in the bargain. They will have a wide scope of choice for varieties of Saris, borders, silk pipping, velvet saris, saris and a number of other things that they would like to go in for for their or their children's holiday wear. A visit to the shops will undoubtedly be the proper test of their bonafides.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. /

NEW YORK.

Sept. 2.
Previous Closing Rate .. 23.20
To-day's Opening Rate .. 23.25
Difference .. +.05
To-day's Closing Rate .. 22.80
Difference .. -.40

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Begins 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate. Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

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Fees Rs. 60 only for seven months' training. Postal Tuition Rs. 125. Enrol immediately at

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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1927.

CROCODILE TEARS.

In its chagrin and resentment over the lack of enthusiasm which Indian politicians have displayed towards Lord Irwin's offer for a conference on the communal question under his chairmanship, the "Times of India" has the temerity to cast doubt on the representative character of the leaders of the Nation who are busy finding a solution to the communal problem, themselves and to question the motives that guide their policy. Our Anglo-Indian contemporary asks the public to elect whose leadership they will have, whether that of Lord Irwin's who is declared to be "their guide and friend" to help them "in a great united effort to reach a happy understanding", or that of the political leaders. Will the public, the "Times of India" asks, "trust Messrs. Jinnah, Shaikat Ali, Moonje, Lajpat Rai and Company to manage the business"? British vested interests in the country and their newspapers may not relish it, but the people of India are not yet so bereft of common sense that they have come to distrust their own leaders. They have reason to distrust completely, however, so-called friends of India who are busy promoting and consolidating the policy of divide and rule and whose lip service to communal unity, however profuse, betrays itself in their anxiety never to miss a chance of alternately putting on the back the two great communities in India.

The "Times of India" enlarges on the

subject of communal unity by proceeding to make a pontifical classification of three aspects of the problem, the religious, the constitutional, and the administrative. The religious problem is dragged in only to castigate the Ali Brothers who are the *betes noires* of the Anglo-Indian Press and to have a fling at bodies endeavouring to achieve religious reform like the Arya Samaj and the Mahasabha. The "Times of India" does its level best to instigate one community against another, to ingenerate further distrust and suspicion amongst people in each of the two communities who do not bother about religious fanaticism by its weekly diatribes against both in that notorious feature "Through Indian Eyes". As regards the constitutional aspect of the problem, the mischievous manner in which the "Times of India" envisages it can be gathered from its thinly veiled anxiety to set the Hindu against the Muslim in Sind by its remarks about the authors of the Delhi proposals. It talks of "the aspiring gentlemen who at Delhi last March considered that the best way out of the difficulty was to adopt such measures as handing over the Hindu minority in Sind to be hostages for the Muslim majority to belabour when they felt a desire for vengeance for real or imaginary communal Hindu errors elsewhere." No greater misrepresentation of the Delhi proposals is possible than this grotesque one by the "Times of India". The Hindu minority in Sind will, we are confident, see through the crocodile tears it is prepared to shed in their behalf, but its sorrow and chagrin are really not for a Hindu or a Muslim minority anywhere in India but for the alarming prospect which it foresees of the better mind of both communities agreeing to regard the removal of separate communal electorates as the first necessity of bridging over the gulf between the two communities. We can assure the "Times of India" and its consorts that the authors of the Delhi proposals are leaders "still trusted" all over the country. British officialdom and the Anglo-Indian Press may not trust them. In their short-sightedness both of these obstructing as they do the smooth passage of India towards Swaraj, still believe that by denouncing the leaders of the people the latter can be weaned away from them.

We regret that an experienced politician like Lord Irwin made the mistake of supposing that India would be content merely to listen to homilies about her alleged unfitness for self-government merely because there was communal friction in the country. The contention of Indian leaders is that it is just because India is debarr'd from the grave and strenuous duty, which is also her birth right, of managing her own affairs, that the pent-up energy of her sons bursts out in these outbreaks of communal violence. Throw upon them the responsibility of shaping the political destiny of their own land, and they will be so fully occupied with it that they will soon learn to seek a way out of these communal quarrels. But what do we find to-day? Every effort that their leaders make to bring the two communities together is scotched by those who have to profit by the policy of divide and rule and some of them appear even anxious that communal friction in India should continue, as it serves as a standing argument with the British bureaucracy in India and its apologists in the Die-hard Press of India and England against the grant of real self-government to this country. It is not without purpose that the "Times of India" makes a deliberate practice of bestowing scathing headlines to every item of news about communal frictions in a country of 320 million souls, the great majority of whom are quite content to practise the noble doctrine of live and let live.

THE STATE OF BIKANER.

At the session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly which concluded last week, the Dewan-President of the Assembly, Sir Manubhai Mehta, made a very lengthy speech defending the Maharaja and his Government against various charges levelled against them by the writer of an "Open Letter" addressed to the Maharaja himself and distributed broadcast throughout the country. It is not at all unlikely that the State of Bikaner shares with other Indian States and British Indian Provinces several constitutional and other grievances. But it seems that in setting them forth in his "Open Letter" the writer grossly exaggerated and mis-stated facts and made reckless charges against the Maharaja, his Government and even against the Legislative Assembly and the Municipalities of the State. Such recklessness can only defeat its own purpose, obscure whatever truth there may be in the grievances and produce disgust in the minds of the very persons in whom rests the redressing of those grievances. As a matter of fact, at the close of the Dewan's speech representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly and the Municipalities expressed their abhorrence of the "Open Letter".

The allegations against the person of the Maharaja seem to have been only of extravagance in his expenditure on his shikar trips, his visits to Europe, his entertainments and receptions and on decorative public works. The Dewan proves conclusively that the writer of the "Open Letter" has outrageously mis-stated and exaggerated the facts and

figures of the Maharaja's expenditure, that the items of expenditure were quite necessary, that His Highness charged all his private expenditure to his Privy Purse and that he even spared large amounts from that Purse for purposes of public utility. Thus it appears that the private visits to Europe were only two and for considerations of health and the expenditure was only Rs. 1,65,210. All the other visits were undertaken for Imperial purposes. As regards receptions and entertainments to high officials, we cannot but feel that most of these are inflicted on the Indian Princes by State reasons and a ruinous tradition and in most cases their plight deserves to be viewed more with sympathy than with resentment. But it can be said to the credit of the Maharaja of Bikaner that he incurred all such expenditure from his private purse. Most of the public works objected to as being merely decorative have undoubtedly public utility in addition to their artistic value.

As regards the administration of the State, while it cannot be denied that much remains to be done before it can come up to the present aspirations of the people of the country, it must not be forgotten that the State has made considerable progress during the last decade. The State has had since 1913 a Legislative Assembly one-third of whose members are elected. It has made a beginning in the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and has just now under consideration a large scheme of Village Panchayats. All education in the State is free and the Dewan has pointed out that the State expenditure on education has nearly trebled during the last ten years. What is specially encouraging is the solemn assurance that the Dewan gave to the Assembly that "His Highness has accepted the policy of giving greater and greater participation to his people in the task of Government." We trust with the assistance of a tried administrator like Sir Manubhai Mehta the Maharaja will quicken the pace towards Responsible Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

An important conference is expected to be held at Poona to-day between representatives of the Bombay Corporation and the Minister for Education. The object of the conference is to make one more attempt to settle amicably a long-standing dispute between the Corporation and Government regarding the latter's obligatory contribution to the cost of primary education in the City of Bombay. This dispute has dragged on these several years and when in 1924 Government showed themselves in a recalcitrant mood the Corporation had no other alternative than to decide on taking legal steps against them. At the last moment, however, action on this decision was suspended to give Government one more chance of reconsidering their attitude. But when it was found that they continued obstinate, the Corporation took, early this year, the extreme step of filing a plaint in the High Court. It was only then Government seemed to open their eyes to the gravity of the situation. They suddenly expressed their willingness to consider reasonable proposals for a settlement. The present conference is a result of this willingness.

The dispute has arisen out of Government's disposition to back out of their obligation to pay half the cost of making primary education free and compulsory in the city under an agreement made with the Corporation nearly ten years ago. Even apart from the special agreement Government's duty to contribute to the Bombay Municipality as much as they contribute to the City Municipalities, that is, 50 per cent. of the cost, is clear but, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was a Member of the Executive Council at the time of the agreement in question, points out in an illuminating article printed elsewhere, there are special reasons why the Corporation should receive at least half the cost. Sir Ibrahim points out that while the police charges in the rest of the Presidency are met from the Provincial Revenues, for many years till 1907 three-fourths of the cost of the City Police was levied direct from the Corporation. Secondly, shortly before the agreement with the Corporation regarding the cost of primary education, the Government had by the introduction of the system of auctioning liquor shops added about a crore to their liquor revenue; and as this was in fact a fresh levy from the people Government pledged themselves to devote three-fourths of the extra revenue to education. When it is remembered that the city of Bombay alone pays about one-fourth of whole liquor revenue of the Presidency, one wonders how Government could be niggardly in contributing towards the cost of mass education in the city.

The consequence of the unreasonable attitude taken up by Government is that while lesser cities have already introduced compulsory primary education, the Premier City of India has had to go without it except in two Wards. Few even outside the City could be unaware that Government alone are responsible for this deplorable state of things. Government, who exact so much from the people by taxation as to have little margin for local rates, are bound to find funds for the elementary education of the masses. From no point of view, legal or moral, can they escape this first and foremost responsibility. Any legal quibbling or prevarication on their part can only add to the discredit of their present position. We trust the Education Minister, who is not unaware of the difficulties of Municipalities in meeting the huge cost of compulsory education, will now at least do justice to the people of Bombay.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

DR. GOUR RETURNS TO THE ATTACK

(CONTRIBUTED).

The Legislative Assembly resumed the last week the adjournment debate on Sir Hari Singh Gour's bill to repeal certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Part 2, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The effect of these amendments is to provide for judicial control in all cases, whether the Executive, arrested or detained person under the repressive laws, such as Bengal Regulation, the Criminal Law Amendment Act or any other law for the time being in force in British India. Sir Hari Singh Gour was instrumental in forcing the hands of Government as far back as 1921 to appoint a committee known as the Repressive Laws Committee, to enquire into and recommend what, if not all the repressive laws should be repealed. This Committee recommended the repeal of the repressive laws with the exception of Part 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act which it urged would also be repealed in the winter session of 1922. As no action was taken by Government Sir Hari Singh Gour introduced a bill to repeal this part of the law, under which Congress volunteers and other organised political Associations were declared unlawful and their members prosecuted and punished, without any right of appeal or power of revision by the High Court to revise the order passed by the Executive Government. Under the regulation, persons have been arrested and detained in custody, some of them in their own homes and these also have no right of appeal to prove their innocence. Sir Hari Singh Gour's bill was passed by the Assembly in spite of the strenuous opposition by Government, who carried their opposition to the Council of State where that body rejected the bill. In the course of discussion of this Bill, several members, including the Government nominated members and loyalists like Sir Chinpalal Setalvad, Sir Sivaswami Iyer expressed their opinion that the Act required changes and that they gave vote for its retention. The Government then said, if the alterations suggested by them came up before the house, they would consider them. Taking advantage of this assurance Sir Hari Singh Gour returned to the attack by re-drafting his Bill in which he sought to amend Section 15 of the Act by omitting therefrom the clause which gives the Local Government absolute discretion to declare any association to be unlawful, and members thereof are then punished if they continue to remain members of such associations without any right of appeal or judicial redress. Sir Hari Singh Gour's new Bill scores out this clause altogether from the Act and provides for an appeal against persons arrested as being dangerous to the public peace.

RIGHT OF HABEAS CORPUS.
Those who are now arrested and detained under the Regulation are given by this Bill the right to compel the Government to release them or to bring them to a judicial trial. This is done by the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code providing for the right of a Habeas Corpus in respect of British subjects. This Bill came up for final disposal early this session in a fairly full House from which, however, several Swarajists and other official members were absent. The Government, however, whipped up all the available strength to oppose this measure which they regarded as the matter of life and death to them. Sir Hari Singh Gour had opened the debate in February last when after a full day's discussion, the matter was adjourned. The Hon. Mr. Cramer, the Home Member, opened the debate by opposing the Bill. He referred to the old story of the Malesham and Chauri-Chauri and other riots and said that the Executive Government were entitled to retain the Act in their armoury which they rarely used but which was necessary. He made no defence to the other provision of Bill dealing with the Habeas Corpus but said that it should be scored out of the Bill as being inconsistent with the earlier portion of it. Sir Hari Singh Gour replied in a vigorous speech accusing the Government of living in a glass house themselves and trying to pelt stones at others. He instanced the amending Acts passed every year in which the Government combined half a dozen Acts and repealed and amended them with one stroke of the pen. He said that two provisions of his own Bill were closely cognate because they arose out of the same repressive laws and were fulfilment of the promises given by him as a member of Repressive Laws Committee to his constituents and the people of India and that these prohibitions which took away the liberty of men placed at the mercy of the Executive, should be removed from the Statute book. Sir Hari Singh Gour was supported by Lala Lajpat Rai, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Sherwani, while the Government put up their big guns to defend their position. The closure being applied, the house divided with the result that Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion for further consideration was carried by 13 votes. The bill was then taken into consideration, clause by clause and an illuminating discussion followed in which both sides appeared in their best form. Two more divisions were challenged by Government who were defeated in each and the final reading of the Bill which was carried by 52 votes against 59. The result was received with tumultuous applause by the non-official benches. It was 4 o'clock but the House was so excited over the victory that the President adjourned it to the next day.

WANTED VIGOROUS AGITATION.

One does not know whether the Government will again oppose this measure in the Council of State which is of course, their pocket pistol. The true, therefore, is now ripe for agitation all over the country. A strong vigorous public agitation must be set on foot to force the hands of Government, to let this measure through in the Council of State. It is remarkable that this was the only occasion, when the Mahomedan members solidly gave their support to Dr. Gour's Bill. Two very important measures crowded out by this great national enactment which is the Magna Charta of the people, namely, the Children's Protection Bill and the inter-communal marriage Bill will come up for the next non-official day in the Assembly. Judging from the attitude of members in the House they are both likely to go through, though the Government will oppose them. An agitation in favour of this bill should indeed be wide spread.

WIDER FRANCHISE.

(BY P. R. LELE).

The other day a complaint was voiced in "The Chronicle" against the inadequate representation of the Northern Wards of the Bombay Island on the Municipal Corporation. This complaint is a legitimate one and has been voiced heretofore. In 1924 I suggested in an article in "The Chronicle" a course to rectify the wrong and in the later part of that year, a public meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association passed a resolution asking that the Franchise in the Northern Wards should be extended to all those who paid a monthly rent of Rs. 5. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Bapista, as chairman of a public meeting held under the auspices of the said Association in Hira Baug 1922, when the Tenants' Charter was being debated in the Council, voiced the necessity of having a lower franchise than the ten-rupee one.

CORPORATION AS WELL AS COUNCIL.
This franchise works as much injustice in the Council elections as in the Municipal elections. The District of Bombay Island has been divided into two constituencies for the Council elections and B. Ward has been put in the Bombay North. The result is that any candidate who has backing in the commercial community of Mandvi is necessarily elected much to the disadvantage of the labouring classes who swarm in that District. In my above-mentioned article published in 1924, I suggested that some member who claimed to represent labouring or the backward classes

ought to move a widening of the Franchise in the Northern Wards.

WRONG REMEDY.

Often times the wrong remedy occurs to the human mind first of all and wars even a good cause. In an advanced area like the City of Bombay we should not ask for restrictions to be placed on the voters' choice. Such restrictions are always to the liking of the Government and obtain in plenty all over the Presidency. Let us in Bombay demand the fullest freedom to the voter to vote for whomsoever he chooses. Exclusion of this candidate on this ground and that candidate on that ground will not help the really needy. These exclusions obstruct only the poorer of candidates; the man with a long purse with or behind him is generally able to skip over them.

WIDER FRANCHISE & PROPAGANDA.
The right remedy is wider franchise and increased and ever increasing education. A great thinker has told us that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." What we have, therefore, to do is to diffuse education and to intensify propaganda. Vote is the best means of political as well as municipal education and an election is the best opportunity for propaganda. Enfranchise the largest number and do not limit their choice but trust in their ability to exclude the wrong and to choose the right candidates. What is right as well as expedient to do for redressing the grievances of the Northern Wards of the Island of Bombay is, therefore, that the Franchise ought to be extended to all tenants (as well as sub-tenants) who pay a monthly rental of Rs. 5.

Notes of the Day

Deeper into the Mire.

"Are Indian University medical degrees not qualifying degrees for the I.M.S.?" asked Mr. B. Das in a supplementary question in the Assembly in connection with the further statement Mr. MacWorth Young made to explain how the selection for permanent Commissions in the I.M.S. was made last month by the Government of India. Mr. Das hit the nail on the head when he asked his question and the Army Secretary's denial that merely Indian medical degrees were a disqualification showed how the more they explain the selection, the more the Government of India, get into the mire. From the figures supplied by their spokesman it is clear that Indian medical men with Indian qualifications were not selected although they had put in several years of service as Temporary Members of the I.M.S. and held charge of station hospitals. What came in the way of their selection? Was it only their crime of colour? Indian medical degrees, as we know now, are not a disqualification. So, that excuse cannot be given by the Government of India.

Coloured Indian Not Wanted.

One more instance of pure racial prejudice against Indians has come to light in the very heart of the British Empire. It appears from a letter from Mr. I. Kennedy Walker to the "Manchester Guardian" that the Council of the New Mills of Manchester has refused an Indian student of municipal engineering of the Manchester College of Technology permission to be allowed (at no cost to the Council) to assist during the holidays in the New Mills water department. It is to be specially noted that the refusal was not on the ground of inconvenience through occasional assistance, but was based on the applicant's colour and on his being an "outsider." The first objection is a calculated insult to Indians and the second is meaningless. Manchester has risen on the ruins of the Indian spinning and weaving industry brought about by the British Government, is still pampered and favoured by the same Government at the expense of India; and yet a stray Indian student is not allowed to gain some experience in its mills without any loss to them, and all this on the ground of colour! Could insolence and ingratitude go further?

Well Done.

The donation of Rs. 5000 by Ibn Saud to the Central Relief Fund Committee for amelioration of the flood distress in Gujarat and Kathiawar is an excellent and encouraging example of how one portion of the East throbs with humanitarian feeling for another. His Majesty's action is in striking contrast with the apathy shown in England towards India's present urgent financial need to help a humanitarian cause. So far the British people have shown no interest in our present calamity, nor exhibited their sympathy with a portion of the Empire for which the pleasant fiction current amongst them is that they are its trustees.

Advice to Government Servants.

Presiding over the fifth annual general meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association the Dewan of that State offered some excellent suggestions which public servants even outside that State will be much the better for adopting. Referring to the difficulty of finding funds for many things asked for by the public, he said that, though many things might be impossible because they were costly, yet courtesy on the part of Government towards the public, readiness to listen to complaints and a frank explanation of the difficulties of Government—these at least cost nothing but on the other hand disarm opposition and secure sympathy and co-operation. This is eminently true and it is a great pity that so many Government servants in this country are impatient of any criticism, regard most complaints as frivolous, are curt in their explanations if they deign to give any, and are generally repellent towards the public. There is, however, one tried remedy against this evil. Make the people themselves responsible for their Government. This will at once minimise complaints and stimulate the courtesy of Government servants.

Silver Jubilee of the "Sanj".

We offer our cordial congratulations to the "Sanj Vartaman" on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, and on having brought out a splendidly produced Silver Jubilee Number. It is remarkable for the excellence of its photographs and for the rich variety of its contributions. In an issue so brimful of interest and so full of admirable writing, it is difficult to make a choice for special mention. But no reader should miss—and we are sure the number of readers will be legion—the captivating poem on Kashmir by Mrs. Surajini Naidu, the rousing article on Kathiawar and its ports by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Sir Pheroze Sethna's remarks on the ensuing Statutory Commission, and the articles in Gujarati by Mr. Kanudia and Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema Jivani on the "Sanj Vartaman" and the development of Gujarati journalism. The Number will serve as an admirable Parsi New Year present.

RESERVE BANK BILL IN DANGER.

MR. JINNAH EXPLAINS MUSLIM POSITION

SEARCH FOR A NEW FORMULA.

BILL TO BE WITHDRAWN?

After the question hour, the Assembly adjourned till Monday on Sir Basil Blackett's representation that as the Reserve Bank was in danger of foundering in the whirlpool of communal considerations a short respite was necessary in order to enable party leaders to confer and reach an understanding.

After the Assembly adjourned members of the different parties in the Assembly met in the Committee room, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, when Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the Muslim demand.

There was also another meeting at 3 p.m. at which select members of all the four parties, including the European members, met and discussed the various proposals.

ALL-PARTY MEMBERS DISCUSS PROPOSALS.

SIMLA, Sept. 2. Though Friday is usually a holiday the Assembly met to-day as usual to dispose of some more amendments to the Reserve Bank Bill.

At question time Mr. Haji asked a number of questions regarding the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report.

Sir George Rainy replied that Government expected to reach a decision on the subject of training of engineer officers in the near future. Government were not yet satisfied that steps should be taken for development of ship-building in India. Apart from that, the recommendations of the Committee were subject to the condition that shipbuilding yard be projected by an Indian company. Until such project was proposed, the question of assistance that might properly be given by the Government did not arise. The Government were aware of some unemployment among the Indian seamen, but it depended on the number of ships requiring crew over which the Government should have no control. The P. and O. Company were prepared to take cadets from the Indian Training ship as apprentices on their steamers on Bombay-China line. Government did not consider that any need had arisen for legislation providing for compulsory employment by steamship companies trading on the Indian coast of successful and suitable cadets of the training ship on their obtaining necessary certificates of competency.

M. L. A'S AND C. I. D.

Mr. Chamaul asked the Member to make inquiries regarding the shadowing of members of the Assembly by the C.I.D. and the interception of their correspondence.

Mr. Crerar replied that he had no information on the subject, and that if any member suffered such inconvenience and brought the facts to his notice he would make inquiries.

Col. Gidney asked why the officers holding temporary I.M.S. commissions who were retired after nine years service were not granted gratuity similar to that offered to European recruits.

Mr. Young replied that this was in their contract and that no officer had claimed gratuity.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BILL IN DANGER.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Assembly was adjourned to-day after the question hour on Sir Basil Blackett's representation that as the Reserve Bank Bill was in danger of foundering in the whirlpool of communal troubles they wanted time till Monday to arrange for a proper settlement.—A. P.

After interpellations, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Sir Basil Blackett made a statement of the official business for the next week. He said that the House will sit for four days only and the main item

COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

ALI BROS. TO CONFER

WITH HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

DELHI, Sept. 2.

Maulana Saikat Ali and Maulana Mahmud Ali left last night for Dehra

of business will be the Reserve Bank Bill and the Imperial Bank Bill. Under certain circumstances the latter Bill may be taken up first.

The President then formally threw open for further consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill. On this, Sir Basil Blackett moved that the President be pleased to adjourn the debate on the Bill as unfortunately difficulties had cropped up in reaching an understanding on the question of Directorate. One of the main reasons for the Government's acceptance of the State Bank scheme was in the desire to secure to the Bill the largest possible support and in the belief that the alternative scheme of the Congress President would meet with the largest possible support. But, it now appeared that one had been too optimistic. It looked as if the Reserve Bank Bill would be wrecked on the rock of communalism. An amendment had been tabled to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's motion by Rajah Gaznafar Ali Khan that two seats be reserved for Muslims on the Board. He had stated Government's objection to anything in the Bill introducing racial or communal considerations. In the circumstances, it was desirable that the debate be adjourned to enable party leaders to confer and reach an understanding.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supported the motion of the Finance Member, but said that he did not understand from which quarter the communal trouble had arisen. Did he consider the Rajah's amendment as communal?

Sir Basil Blackett disclaimed any such statement and said he recognised that on important question before the House there must be many difficult problems which demanded solution before the important question of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank was settled.

Sir Alexander Murray also supported the motion for postponement.

Sir Basil Blackett next announced that he did not propose to take up the other business on the agenda if consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill was postponed. He expressed the hope that Sabbath rest will do them good and help them to reach concord.

With the words "the Chair thanks the House for giving it a holiday," the President adjourned the House till Monday.—Free Press.

MUSLIM DEMAND NOT COMMUNAL.

MR. JINNAH EXPLAINS MUSLIM VIEW POINT.

SIMLA, September 2.

As soon as the Assembly adjourned to-day, members of different parties in the Assembly met in the Committee Room in—(Continued on next page.)

NOT COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL

WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In regard to yesterday's Shanghai message about the withdrawal of troops from China, the War Office announces that reductions will not immediately affect the strength of the forces in Shanghai, where the withdrawals for the time being are counterbalanced by replacement from troops at present at Hongkong. All the units withdrawn will return to Britain except the First Devonshire who will proceed to Malta and First Artillery Field Brigade to India.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTING CULTIVATORS' EARNINGS.

POSSIBILITIES OF POULTRY INDUSTRY

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Evidence of Indian Sugar Producers' Association and the Secretary of the United Provinces Poultry Association are the outstanding features of the volume containing evidence taken in the United Provinces by the Agricultural Commission. The majority of the Association recommend the establishment of the Central Sugar Board with finance derived from small contribution from the present sugar duty proceeds to be expended on a large programme of research. The evidence of the Secretary of the Poultry

NEIL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMA TO BE CONSULTED

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

A suggestion has been made in Congress circles that during his stay in Madras, Mr. Gandhi might be consulted in regard to the Neil Statue Satyagraha.—Free Press.

Association indicates great possibilities for poultry industry, as one of the few sources for supplementing cultivators' earnings and assisting Bhadrachal, although much investigation is still needed, especially into the markets available. Among other interesting evidence is that of Pandit Malaviya on the relation of the universities to agricultural research and of Sam Higginbotham of Allahabad from the general standpoint, as independent observer with agricultural knowledge. Mr. Fowler is for manures and Mr. Mackenzie for education. A noteworthy feature is the confidence of Mr. Clarke, Director of Agriculture, in his ability to get from legislature all the necessary finance for development.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

RELIEF MOVEMENT IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A movement has been started in London under the chairmanship of Lady Chatterjee to collect funds to relieve distress among the sufferers from floods in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Bihar and elsewhere in India. The Vice-Chairmen are Sir M. Bhowanagree and H. S. L. Polak.

RIOT AT DHOLKA

25 INJURED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

A message from Dholka states that a riot took place on Tuesday between the residents of two villages of that taluka, namely, Nani Bora which is a village in Utolia State and Bholad which is a village in Sanand State. It appears that there was a long-standing dispute between the residents of these two villages. They were in habit of pounding cattle not belonging to them and at last they fought out their dispute with sticks, dharis and swords. About 25 persons were seriously injured, including women and children that could not be rescued. The injured were sent to the State hospital where arrangements were made to remove them to the dispensary.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. F. E. Moir, Finance Member, Madras, left Madras on Thursday for Bombay en route to England on four months' leave. Mr. N. N. Macmillan, Member, Board of Revenue, will act as the Finance Member during the absence of Mr. Moir.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson arrived in Darjeeling on Thursday.—A. P.

ALL EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

DEVELOPMENT IN RAILWAY DISPUTE.

TRAFFIC COMPLETELY DISORGANISED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Sydney.—An ominous development in Queensland Railway dispute is the cancellation of railway goods and passenger traffic to Queensland owing to disorganisation of the Northern Services.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE WITH UNION LEADER

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Brisbane.—The unions are endeavouring to stop all transport to Queensland. The Railway Commissioner has issued proclamation dismissing all the employees on account of the impossibility of working the lines owing to hostility of the railwaymen's Union. Mr. MacCormack is conferring with the Union leaders, but is firmly maintaining his attitude.—Reuter.

MORE WARRANTS AGAINST M. L. C.

MR. LAHIRI SURRENDERS TO POLICE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Learning that another warrant has been issued for his arrest Mr. B. K. Lahiri, M.L.C., ex-Managing Director of the Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, surrendered this morning before the Lalbazar Police. It is reported the charge against him is

GANDHIJI INVITED TO UNITY CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Sept. 2.

It is understood Mahatma Gandhi has been invited to attend the Unity Conference on September 7 at Simla. Hindu leaders have been invited to be present at Simla on the 5th to confer before the Conference commences.—Free Press.

In connection with the two cheques for which Haribhai Das, selling agent of the Mills, was arrested yesterday evening, Mr. Lahiri and Haribhai will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate this evening. At 2 p.m. Mr. B. K. Lahiri was released from the Lalbazar Police station on a bail of Rs. 25,000. Mr. Lahiri and Haribhai have been directed to appear in the court of the Presidency Magistrate on Monday.—Free Press.

GIVON'S FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

FORCED TO RETURN TO LABOURGET

LONDON, September 2.

Paris.—The Farman Goliath Biplane piloted by Givon and Corbu started at 6.30 this morning on a flight to New York. Givon's biplane is named "Blue Bird", and she has 450 horse power Lorraine Dietrich engines. The airmen wear life-saving belts fitted with special pockets which hold provisions, and also pneumatic raft. Petrol tanks hold 45,460 gallons sufficient to fly 55 to 60 hours over a radius of 7,200 to 7,800 kilometres. The tanks can be emptied while in the air and so can act as floats if the machine is forced down on sea. Both airmen are experienced military pilots.—Reuter.

Paris.—Owing to a dense fog, Givon's biplane "Blue Bird" returned to Le Bourget, circled over the Aerodrome, emptied her petrol tanks and landed.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF "ST. RAPHAEL"

LONDON, September 2.

St. Johns. (Newfoundland).—At 8.30 this morning nothing was seen or heard of St. Raphael.—Reuter.

"SIR JOHN CARLING" AND "ROYAL WINDSOR" DESCEND

LONDON, September 2.

New York.—The aeroplanes "Sir John Carling" and "Royal Windsor" were both forced to descend, the former near Washburn Maine and the latter at St. Johns, Quebec. The fog stopped "Sir John Carling" while the wing of the "Royal Windsor" caught fire.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF "PRIDE OF DETROIT"

LONDON, September 2.

Constantinople.—"Pride of Detroit" has left for Aleppo.—Reuter.

The Benares Seva Samiti has, in addition to the fund already opened for the relief of distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawar, now decided to collect money for the distressed people of Orissa also.—Free Press.

PREPARATIONS FOR PACIFIC WAR.

WHY SANDHURST COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DELAYED?

INDIA TO BE THE CENTRE OF FAR EASTERN FORCES.

COMING VISIT OF WAR SECRETARY.

LONDON, July 30, (By Mail).

An Indian publicist writes:— I understand reliably that the Cabinet and the Government of India have not been able to reach any understanding in regard to the early appointment of the Royal Commission on Reforms.

The deadlock is not so much over the personnel as over a scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Army over which the War Office and the Indian Government are at variance. The visit of the War Secretary to India in the cold weather is reported to be in connection with this outstanding difference.

The scheme of the War Office is not a new one. It was put forward before the Government of India during Lord Chelmsford's regime and was turned down. Conversations were renewed during Lord Reading's regime, but without any better results. Now an attempt is being made to make the scheme a part of the constitutional changes.

The proposal it is said, is to reorganise a permanent force, available for use at any time in any part of the Far East or India which would augment the Singapore Naval Base and form a corresponding military base. India is to be the seat of this contemplated force but the control would rest in the War Office and not in the Government of India.

FAR EASTERN FORCE.

The Far Eastern Force, as this will be called, is to comprise, on 123,000 British troops and 75,000 Indian troops. The cost will be borne by contributions from the Dominions, the Indian Government and Indian Princes. The Indian army proper will be reduced in size and maintained as a territorial force of 60,000 troops for the purposes of internal security only. This would reduce the Indian army estimates. It would also help the British forces in Egypt to be reduced.

The Government of India, it is understood, are opposed to the reduction of the Indian Army proper and the maintenance in India of a force which will not be subject to their control.

COMBATING INDIAN POLITICIANS.

The statement made to the Press of India by an Indian publicist in London that there is a scheme on foot to reduce the Indian army to the status of Territorial force and to station in India a Far Eastern Force, constituting a military base auxiliary to the Singapore Naval base and that owing to the refusal of the Government of India to support any such scheme, the War Secretary is coming to India, confirmed by a sketch of plans said to have been placed by Col. Crawford at an informal meeting this morning of the European group in the Assembly. The European group consist of about nine members.

Col. Crawford had been recently to England and was one of the principal speakers at the London Chamber of Commerce, East India Section, meeting, when an appeal was made for British commercial support to an Indo-British organisation, to be called the Progressive League, which in the words of Mr. Allen, who dwelt on the scope of the League, would make it its

A DISASTER TO INDIA

INTERESTS IN KENYA IN DANGER.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. E. Andrews who has not yet fully recovered from his recent accident at Bangalore interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press concerning Reuters telegram from East Africa stated Sir Edward Grigg's announcement was quite

primary business to combat the mischievous legislator and non-co-operator.

COL. CRAWFORD'S ACTIVITIES.

Col. Crawford, it is understood, urged on the European group this morning the need for making constructive proposals in regard to nationalisation of the Army. The Colonel, it is stated, pointed out that since Dominion Status for India has been accepted as an ideal to be aimed at, it followed India should be prepared to undertake her national defence. It implied an army manned and officered by Indians. It was also to be anticipated that in years to come British youths would not offer themselves in large numbers for service in the Indian Army. The question was what to build up in place of the present army.

On his own behalf Col. Crawford it is stated, suggested that there should be two forces, one Imperial force controlled by the War Office and paid for from Imperial revenues, while the other would be Indian forces responsible for Indian defence and responsible to and controlled by the Indian Legislature. The Indian force would, however, be liable to conform to the purposes of Imperial defence to the guidance of the Imperial General Staff.

Col. Crawford suggested that an immediate beginning be made of constituting an Indian army of all arms including artillery and air force.

ARMY REFORM.

As regards Indianisation, Col. Crawford suggested that the status of the Viceroy's commissioned Indian officers be raised to that of King's (Indian) Commission, corresponding to the Dominion Commission granted to the officers of other Dominions.

He also advocated the establishment of a military college to provide for the Indian Army subaltern of far higher degree of technical and educational efficiency than the present incumbents. This material he would recruit from (a) ranks by selection of young men of three or four years' service to those corresponding to cadets at Sandhurst, (b) from King George and other Military Colleges, and (c) by competitive examination from civil walks of life.

After three years' training, these young men could be drafted back to the Indian Army as second lieutenants and platoon commanders with King's (Indian) Commission and they would be eligible to the highest military ranks. He would also allow, said Col. Crawford, the Indian military colleges to select some of these young men for one year's training to fill such vacancies in military institutions in England where they could complete their final two years. These would be drafted to the Army with the King's (Indian) Commission.

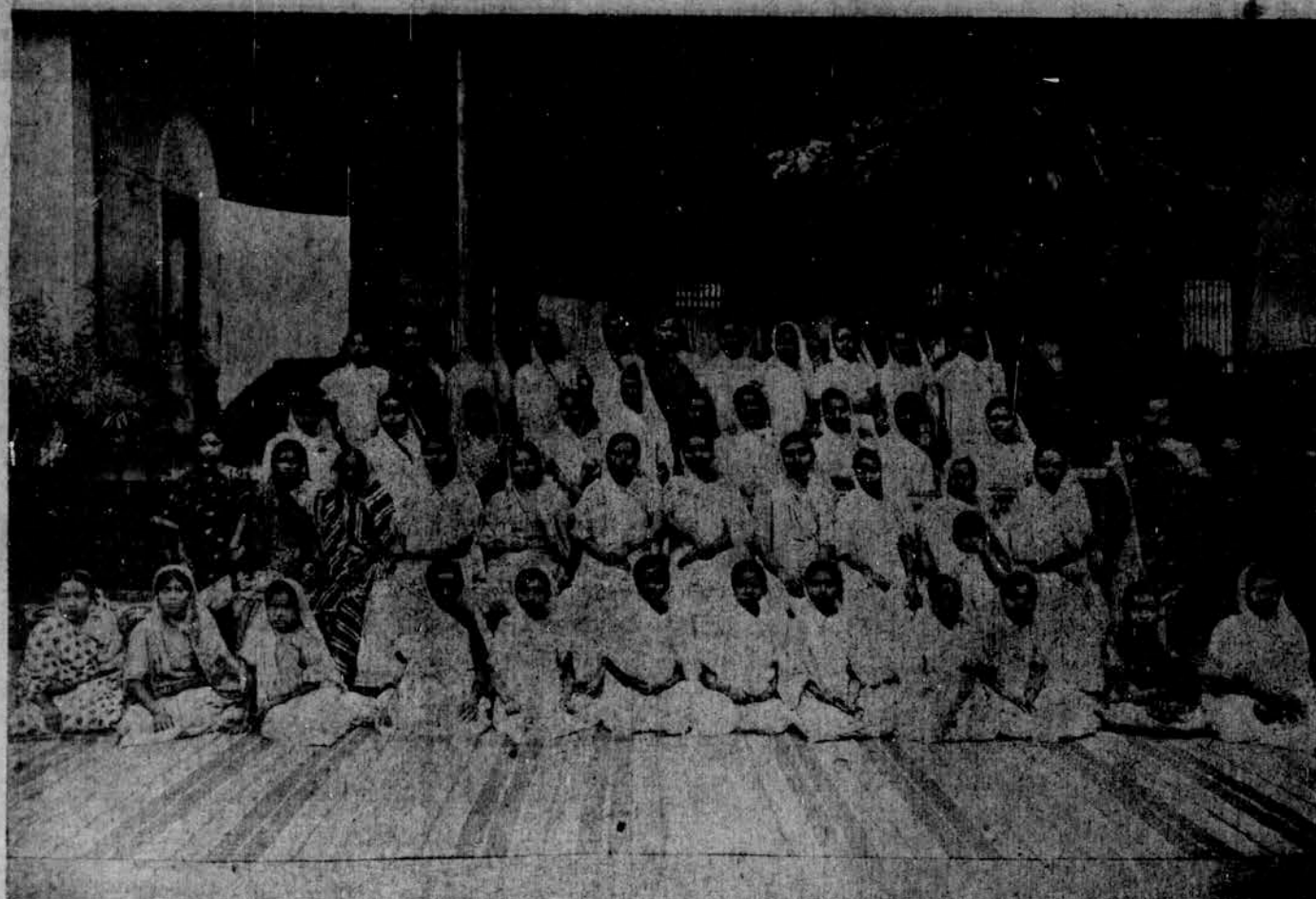
This plan, Col. Crawford calculated, would provide nineteen Indian officers, of very high standard of efficiency. (Viceroy's commissions are now held by nineteen officers only). They would soon rise to be company commanders and form the first unit in the proposed purely Indian Army.—Free Press.

unexpected by him and pointed to the most serious consequences. It seemed that the number of representatives of the Municipal Council had been finally decided by the Secretary of State against the minority Report of the Indian co-opted members. Furthermore, it would appear that the principle of official majority on the Kenya Legislative Council had been finally abandoned. If this was true it might prove a disaster to Indian interests in Kenya.

Mr. Andrews stated that on this point the Governor's speech was satisfactory because the land question in the reserves had been definitely decided at last in favour of benighted East Africa.

Mr. Andrews has obtained permission to interview M. P. Narayan Menon who was convicted for complicity in the Moplah Rebellion at 12 noon to-day.—A. P.

HAYNAGAR M. I. VIDYALAYA GATHERING.



(Right). The second annual gathering of the Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya was held under the presidency of Lady Ramabai Patani (Left) Student and lady teachers of the Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya Girls' High School.



RESERVE BANK BILL IN DANGER.

(Continued from Previous Page.)
der the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to consider the question of a common formula on the issue of the Directorate for the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the Muslim demand as contained in the amendment given notice of by Rajah Gaznafar Ali Khan to the Congress President's proposition of electoral colleges. Mr. Jinnah pointed out that Muslims did not make any demand for reservation of seats for Muslims as long as different schemes of Directorate were confined more or less to commercial constituencies. But for the first time, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar introduced by his scheme the principle of popular representation. Once the principle was recognised that the man in the street was entitled to representation on the Board of the Reserve Bank, then Muslims were justified in asking that a provision should be made for the representation of Muslims who formed one-fifth of the community. Muslim representation having been recognised for election on popular basis why should it be considered communal to ask for their extension to the scheme of election on popular basis? Mr. Jinnah, it is further reported, also pointed out in the Council of State that electorate to which Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's electorate were more or less analogous, Muslims were in a hopeless minority in all provinces except in the Punjab where the Muslim voters were 1,500 and non-Muslims 1,000. If election of Directorate of the Reserve Bank were confined to special constituencies, Muslims would make no demand for special representation, Mr. Jinnah, it is said, resented the suggestion that the demand was communal in character.

After Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar explained his position. He is said to have stated that he did not see any objection to giving Muslims two seats since they had been given reservation of seats on joint electorate basis in the new Hindu-Muslim proposals accepted by the All-India Congress Committee.

The discussion is going on, many members taking part in it. In the evening there will be an all-party meeting. The European group is reported to be opposed to the Muslim demand for special representation.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S ATTITUDE.

The Nationalists are not opposed to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's scheme of electoral colleges, provided there is no reservation of seats for Muslims.

Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, would have agreed to the Congress President's scheme as well as reservation of seats, but Lord Irwin, it is understood, is against introducing communal consideration in the Bill and also carrying it against the opposition of European and Nationalist groups.

In the circumstances, Muslims, it is said are inclined to support the Select Committee's scheme of election by Legislatures as with a single transferrable vote, they are more certain of securing two seats, than under the Congress President's scheme.

Opinion is gathering strength that in view of the divergence between divergent parties and the Government's desire to carry the Bill more or less with the support of all parties, what would happen, is Sir Basil Blackett would withdraw the Bill from the current session.—Free Press.

PT. MALAVIYA FOR JOINT COMMITTEE SCHEME.

SIMLA, September 2.

Following upon the abrupt adjournment



Great progress has been made in the electrification scheme of the B. & C. I. Railway. Men are seen engaged in overhead wiring near Church-gate Station.

of the Assembly to-day, the lobby was the scene of considerable excitement. There was a meeting of all the three non-official parties to consider the matter but it ended without any settlement. The only formula that seemed to have been put forward as a possible solution was the freedom of vote on the subject of reservation of two seats for Mahomedans. The fact that the Government attitude is sternly opposed to such statutory provisions either on racial or communal grounds, however, stared them in the face. Opinion seemed thus to gain ground that if the electoral colleges scheme was to be had, it might inevitably raise the issue of reservation of seats on a communal basis. The minds of members were thus turned to some other alternative and there was another meeting at 3 in the afternoon at which select members of all the four parties including the European members met and discussed the various proposals. It is understood that Pandit Malaviya explained at length why the electoral college scheme was not preferable to that of the Joint Committee scheme. As under both the schemes, the electorates would in essential respects, be the same. The Joint Committee scheme of election of directors by the Central and Provincial Legislatures was the best under the circumstances and gave no occasion for racial or communal controversies. Discussion is proceeding.—A. P.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

It is further reported that Sir Victor Sassoon submitted a scheme for doubling the proposed representation of commercial and co-operative bodies, and providing for three co-opted directors.

Colonel Crawford suggested, on the other hand, that a Standing Committee of both the Houses be elected to elect three directors from the Central Legislature, thereby taking the sting out of the criticism of undependability of a political body electing directly directors to the bank.

All these alternative schemes were explained briefly by their proposers and the meeting considered it desirable to give time to the members to consider them before discussing seriously their respective merits.

This Conference will re-assemble tomorrow afternoon to discuss the situation further. The difficulty that faces the various parties is the probability that Government will not proceed with the bill next Monday if some workable compromise acceptable to the large majority is not discovered. That was why Sir Basil Blackett announced to-day the alternative Government business for the next week.

The select meeting above referred to, was attended by the following representatives

of all the parties:—Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Jammadas Mehta, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Joshi, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Kelkar, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Kunzru, Mr. Moore, Colonel Gidney, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Sykes and Mr. Alexander.—A. P.

EUROPEAN MEMBER'S SCHEME.

SIMLA, September 2.
The European group in the Legislative Assembly are reported to have suggested the following scheme for the Directorate of the Reserve Bank. One Governor, and one Deputy Governor, four to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, four by the Federation of Indian Chambers.

PARSI NEW YEAR NUMBER.

OF THE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Special Pateti Number of the "Chronicle" will be available for sale this week. It contains articles by prominent writers on a variety of interesting subjects. It is printed on fine glazed paper and is profusely illustrated with art pictures of varied and absorbing interest. It will make delightful reading and no educated and English-knowing citizen can afford to miss reading it.

one by the Provincial Co-operative Banks, making eleven who shall co-opt four directors of whom three at least shall represent mercantile interests.—Free Press.

AMENDING LIMITATION ACT.

BILL REFERRED SELECT TO COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 2.
In the Council of State to-day, though six official bills introduced on Tuesday last appeared on the order paper the one enabling corporate bodies to hold property in joint ownership was not taken into consideration as the Law Member did not move it. The other five bills were taken into consideration. Of these there was discussion only on one. It was on the Bill amending the Limitation Act of 1908. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu urged a reference to select committee on the ground that it seriously curtailed the existing rights of managers of religious trusts. The Law Member agreed to the Select

PIRATES NEAR HONGKONG.
BRITISH NAVAL FORCES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Shanghai.—An official communique says that the British naval forces yesterday carried out a successful punitive expedition against Bias Bay, a notorious pirate stronghold, north of Hongkong, but no details have been received.—Reuter.

PIRATES SEIZE BRITISH STEAMER.
OFFICERS SHOT DEAD: PASSENGERS HELD CAPTIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Hongkong.—Pirates last evening seized

"DEFAMATION OF HINDU WIDOWS"

PROCESS ISSUED AGAINST EDITOR OF "STATESMAN."

"NOT THE FIRST OFFENCE" SAYS MR. PAIN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.
Mr. H. C. Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, issued to-day process against A. H. Watson, editor of "The Statesman" under Section 500, Indian Penal Code, on an application moved by Mr. Barodiprasanna Pain, Vakill, with a host of lawyers on behalf of Mr. Manindra Nath Ganguli, Vakill, Howrah, for alleged defamation.

In his examination Mr. Ganguli stated he was a Hindu Brahmin and a Vakill of the Calcutta High Court. He had read in "The Statesman," of August 12 statements published to the effect that widows of this country were sluts at home and prostitutes abroad. He had several widow relatives and the statements had caused him and them great pain and had lowered and humiliated him and them in the estimation of others. The statements, he said, were false, malicious and defamatory, and had been made deliberately. Mr. Pain submitted that as far as the paper was concerned this offence was not the first of its kind. Four years ago writing about the death of one of India's noblest sons, the paper had remarked that by his death India had been purged of degrading and malign influence. The Magistrate fixed the 12th instant for the appearance of Mr. Watson in Court.—Free Press.

BOUND FOR FIJI.

MISSION STARTS FROM ALIGRAH

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Aug. 2.
At the request of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Fiji, Sardar Singh Siddhanta Visharada and his wife, Shrimati Dayavantidevi left Aligarh yesterday for Fiji, their mission being social and educational work among the Fiji Indians. Indians are to be congratulated for having an enthusiastic lady worker in the person of Shrimati Dayavantidevi. Prominent workers of the Aligarh District, Lodha, Aryasamaj and the Rajasthan Charkhasangh were present at the station to give them a hearty send-off. Kunwar Sahib and Shrimati Daravantidevi will leave Colombo on the 18th, by S. S. "Natchonda".

FOR GUJARAT RELIEF.

SULTAN IBN SAUD
CONTRIBUTES RS. 5000.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund sends the following to the Associated Press:—

With regard to the decision of the committee to help shops selling grain at cost price and those selling corrugated iron sheets and cement, it requires to be stated that the committee has undertaken to pay to cost price and cheap price grain shops 10 per cent. of the value of their total sales and to corrugated iron and cement shops 5 per cent. of the value of their sales.

His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz and Nejd has sent Rs. 5,000 to the Central Flood Relief Fund through his agent, Sheth Ibrahim Abdulla Alifazi.—A. P.

DEADLOCK IN OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

DISPUTE OVER CONSTITUTION OF SENATE.

HYDERABAD (Dn), Sept. 2.

A deadlock has been created in the Osmania University in consequence of senate's refusal at its last meeting to consider the budget and other proposals submitted by the Syndicate.

It was pointed out by Mr. Justice Nazir Yar Jung that the Syndicate was not properly constituted under the university rules. According to the rules the syndi-

VANZETTI'S FAREWELL.

"If it had not been for these things I might have lived on my life talking at street corners to coming men. I might have died. Now who are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by an accident.

Our words, our lives, our pains, nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—all! That last moment belong to us—that agony our triumph."

cate should be elected every year and as this rule had been violated for the last three years these proposals were not in vire. Consequently the meeting was adjourned after appointing a sub-committee comprising among others Sir Amin Jung, Judicial Member and Mr. Mirza Yar Jung Chief Justice, to examine the validity of the Syndicate's position and suggest measures for fresh elections at an early date.—A. P.

PARIS-BORDEAUX EXPRESS DERAILED

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Tours.—The Paris-Bordeaux Express was derailed at midnight near this place and the driver was killed and the train was badly wrecked. It is feared that more victims remain buried under the debris.

Maharuddin, Sub-Inspector of Larana, who was dismissed from service on the allegation that he took bribes, has been arrested for alleged misappropriation of Government money, and remanded to jail.—Free Press.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BIKANER. DEWAN'S REFUTATION OF THE CHARGES

ALL EXPENDITURE FROM PRIVATE PURSE.

The following is the first instalment of the full text of the speech of Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan-President of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 25th August last:—

Gentlemen,—Before declaring the Session closed I should like to take this opportunity of my first occasion of association with this august Assembly of referring to several administrative matters connected with His Highness' Government, and which have been grossly misrepresented in the "Open Letter" addressed to His Highness the Maharajah by one calling himself Bijay Singh Mohita now residing in Bombay and of supplementing the official reply given on the opening day to the interpellation of Pandit Jiwan Ram Harsha which, I desire to thankfully acknowledge, has been prompted by genuine feelings of loyalty and patriotism.

For the past 29 years, since His Highness the Maharajah came of age, it has been the policy of His Highness and his Government to devote themselves quietly and unostentatiously to their administrative duties in the best interests of the State and its subjects without advertisement or self-glorification; and publicity and propaganda have been avoided as far as possible.

In these days, however, it is not uncommon to see in a certain section of the Indian Press vile vituperation and vulgar abuse freely poured out on the Rulers and Governments of Indian States without discrimination and without reserve. No exception can of course be taken to fair and honest criticism, which indeed ought to be welcomed by Rulers and Governments, and is, as a matter of fact, always welcomed by His Highness the Maharajah and his Government at Bikaner. But the case is slightly different when attacks in the Press are influenced by motives not always honourable—by malice, or political conspiracies and propaganda of a base nature,—or where such attacks are influenced by, or are the outcome of intrigues of disloyal, discontented and disgruntled persons or parties within the State concerned. If we regretfully have to add that such attacks by certain papers are often no better than attempts at sheer blackmail.

Ordinarily, even in the case of the most unjustified and unfounded attacks in such papers, a Ruler, or his Government, worthy of the name, cannot, for reasons which will be obvious, waste time and energy in refuting every falsehood that is thus disseminated, much less let it concern to be dragged into any undignified controversy; and it is generally a sound policy to treat such vilification and attacks with dignified contempt. In certain cases, it would be possible to publish to the world at large a true version of facts through the Publicity Department of their Government, which we too have recently decided to inaugurate in the State.

The excellent points of His Highness the Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur's benign reign are so well-known to you all gentlemen and the whole country that I am afraid it would be doing scant justice to your intelligence and loyalty, were I to attempt any elaborate dissertation on the excellent achievements of His Highness' reign and the most benevolent and genuine sympathies with his beloved subjects which have always guided the policy of His Highness' paternal rule. And His Highness the Maharajah, occupying as he does an exalted position as the Ruler of an important State and enjoying as he does a reputation and renown which is not confined to the borders of the Indian Empire, can well afford to treat with scorn the vulgar, and indecent language in which the letter has been addressed to him. The writer of this scandalous open letter however has, by his allegations of a grossly unfair and unfounded character not remained content with his endeavour only to alienate the loyalty and devotion of His Highness' own subjects, which to us in Bikaner must ever remain a matter of supreme importance, but the venom of the poisonous gas attack which he has delivered in the shape of clouds of wilful misrepresentation of facts and astounding perversion of the truth are calculated to affect the vision of friends and admirers of the State outside, as well, whose good opinion we naturally always greatly value.

I, therefore, deem it necessary to take this opportunity to clear up certain patent falsehoods and misrepresentations which

the pamphlet contains. I shall not attempt any elaborate apology. His Highness' rule does not stand in need of any. A person trying to draw dust on the Sun, does not touch the Source of Light at all, but only succeeds in raising dust that obscures his own vision and injures the eyes of persons standing by. I shall, therefore, not go into each and every one of the points contained in this scurrilous document which would be merely wasting the time of this House but shall single out some of the more glaring falsehoods with which the pamphlet teems.

His Highness the Maharajah and his Government have for long prided themselves upon the fact that their administration was an open book for anyone to turn over, and read. A senior Officer in the Government of India Political Department, whose services had been obtained on loan some years ago for a not inconsiderable period, and who had access to all the files and papers and exceptional opportunities of seeing the working of the Mahkna Khaz Secretariat, and of getting into close touch with the other Departments of the State as well as the views and policy of His Highness and his Government, bore remarkable testimony to this fact in a letter shortly after leaving Bikaner, where he stated that although he had opportunities of looking closely into everything he, throughout his time in Bikaner, "never anywhere found any of the hanky nanky that even European States are not free from" and he attributed this "unique" state of affairs "among the States" entirely to His Highness' own personality.

In the course of the past seven months of my own work and experience as Prime Minister of this State, a period during which I have been admitted into His Highness' confidence in some of the most intimate concerns of the Palace, I have not come across any personal transaction of His Highness at which even the most scrupulous and tender conscience need feel any qualm. His Highness the Maharajah has invariably treated me with an openness and frankness that made me at once feel at home and during all our heart to heart talks I have not observed any attempt, as has been so vilely insinuated, either at any suppression of truth or at any suggestion of falsehood, and never any "shady deal" at which I need blush. I have found him religiously punctilious to see that no expense incurred on his own person or his individual comforts was ever stealthily attempted to be saddled on the State with any sophistry or special pleading by any officer naturally but too ready to please his master by specious and plausible arguments. The writer of this offensive skit has made some amazing statements about His Highness' squandering away and misusing the people's money at will on his own person, pleasures and comfort and visits to Europe, and also regarding the recent visit to "this State of His Excellency the Viceroy in January 1927. Mohita has claimed the liberty of calling "a spade a spade." To hoist him with his own petard these mis-statements, I am sorry, cannot be termed anything less than mendacious lies.

ALLEGED PERSONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

In deciding to place at the vanguard of his attack, this subject of His Highness' personal expenditure and the wrongful diversion of the State Funds to private use the writer has woefully blundered in his miserable tactics, for there is no subject ranging over the entire administration of the Bikaner State in regard to which a challenge of this kind could be more eagerly taken up, and I derive much pleasure in giving certain facts and figures in this connection for the general information of the public at large.

His Highness was one of the pioneers amongst the Princes of India who, shortly after his coming of age and of his own free will and accord, introduced the system of a separate Civil List and Privy Purse as long ago as April, 1902. Thus for over a quarter of a century the Privy Purse expenditure has, under His Highness' strict orders, been kept entirely separate from the State account; and no one has been more punctilious or particular in regard to such matters. Under an arrangement which is now many years old only 5 per cent. of the ordinary State Revenues was being drawn upon for His Highness' Privy Purse, from which all His Highness' personal expenses including private visits and shooting tours and the expenses of all his private establishments were defrayed, on lines strictly laid down by His Highness. For certain other incidental expenses, which it is not always possible to differentiate as personal as apart from his position as the Ruler of a first class Indian State of ancient repute and a chain of honourable traditions from times of yore in Rajputana, it has been the practice to add certain fixed grants; as for instance a fixed grant as sumptuary allowances to certain distinguished dignitaries and re-

presentatives of the British Government, a fixed Public Works Grant for the maintenance and upkeep of the Palaces and also a fixed grant for the expenses of carriages, motor cars and conveyances, which had to be necessarily maintained as part of the regalia and paraphernalia of the State. Even adding together all these special allowances and allocations in the State Budget for expenses which could not be separated the total expenditure on His Highness' Privy Purse does not exceed eleven per cent. of the ordinary revenues of the State. I have collected several allusions to this subject in the speeches of the Finance Minister in introducing the State Budgets before this Legislative Assembly to which I beg to invite your attention in Appendix A for further elucidation of the subject, should you deem it necessary.

SHIKAR TRIPS.

Without anticipating the statement which would contain all the relevant facts and figures relating to the revised Civil List and Privy Purse arrangements which in due course is, under His Highness' express commands, to be placed before the Bikaner Legislative Assembly and also published at large, I will deal with some of the glaring mis-statements contained in this open letter, although you, who know the careful attention which His Highness personally devotes to the Annual State Budget which is placed before the Assembly, are already aware of the hollowness of the charges and the mendacity of the cruel accusations so wantonly indulged in by the writer. Vijay Singh Mohita states that all the income of the Bikaner State which belongs to the subjects is squandered away at will by His Highness as if it were his private property or "Lawaris" property, that His Highness has spent "millions" of the subjects' money on highly expensive trips to foreign countries; and that lakhs of rupees from the State coffers are each year spent by His Highness on shooting and pleasure-trips, extending over months, to places at a great distance from the State, when, he adds, His Highness is accompanied by an army of followers. A Ruler who is indefatigable in devoting himself to the service of his State and people and who works so assiduously in the discharge of the heavy responsibilities which the Almighty has placed upon his shoulders must, like all other human beings need a holiday, and need it more than any other people. Subsequent to his recent serious illness, His Highness has had to take a little longer holiday than was the case in the former days when it was generally found impossible for His Highness to take even a full month's rest and cessation from strenuous toil. These holidays, His Highness devotes, as a rule, to big game shooting in the jungles, where an army of followers would, as anyone acquainted with life and Shikar in the jungles would realize, be out of the question. Anyhow as was made clear to the Assembly in 1924 the expenditure incurred on His Highness' annual shooting tours have been defrayed from His Highness' Privy Purse. It will, however, suffice to state that when His Highness' shooting itinerary in the summer of 1925 included a tour to the United Provinces, Central India, and a longer stay in the British jungles of the Central Provinces, the actual expenditure involved for the whole trip which amounted to Rs. 53,682-2-0 was met entirely from His Highness' Privy Purse and not a single penny was of course met by the State Exchequer.

Similarly the entire expenditure in connection with His Highness' big game shoots and annual holiday in 1926 to the Central Provinces, amounting to Rs. 48,504-6-3 was again defrayed exclusively by the Privy Purse.

VISITS TO EUROPE.

A Ruler like His Highness the Maharajah with his high sense of duty, and his genuine and well-known love for his subjects and his family is the last person who could justly be accused of being an absentee Ruler or of making frequent pleasure trips to Europe. Throughout his life there have only been two occasions on which His Highness the Maharajah on personal grounds paid private visits to England, viz:—

(1) In 1907 under the shadow of a deep bereavement caused by the demise of Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahib, His Highness was absent from India for a total period of five months for reasons of health and change and rest and for the purpose of having operations performed in England upon the Her-Apparent and the late Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Senior Princess who were then very small children. This was the only private visit when, with the friendly concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General and at his suggestions, His Highness took about one lakh and a half from the State Funds. The Civil List savings in 1907 could not have accumulated to any appreciable amount in view of the comparatively smaller income of the State then and the quite recent origin of the separate arrangement at the time.

(2) The next private visit was paid by His Highness after an interval of 15 years in 1922. This visit lasted for 3 months and 40 days in duration and was rendered essential under repeated medical advice shortly after His Highness' serious and prolonged illness of 1921 and the relapse of 1922. On that occasion a severe operation was about to be performed upon His Highness in England, but was mercifully found after all to be unnecessary. Although a visit of a Ruler rendered imperative by considerations of life and death could have been legitimately charged to the State, and which His Highness felt sure his loving subjects would never have grudged. His Highness, even faithful and sternly loyal to his principles, elected to subordinate his own claims to the greater needs of the State, which had just launched on a heavy programme of Canal and Railway expenditure and the whole expense of this visit amounting to Rs. 1,65,210

were ordered by him to be charged to his own Privy Purse.

With the exception of only these two private visits the rest were all undertaken from Imperial considerations and he has brought honour on the name of his country by being invited to participate in the World Peace Conference, in the Imperial Conferences and at the League of Nations. Relevant facts concerning these visits are succinctly abridged below:—

1. Year 1902: Country visited England; Object of the visit: Invited as a State Guest at the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.—Duration 3 months; Cost Rs. 1,22,016.

2. Year 1911: Country visited England; Object of the visit: Invited as a State Guest at the Coronation Ceremony of His Imperial Majesty King George V.—Duration 2-3-4 months; Cost Rs. 1,00,846.

3. Year 1914: Country visited France and Egypt; Object of the visit: On active service in the Great War on board a Troop Ship with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

4. 1917: Country visited England; Object of the visit: Officially invited as Guest of His Imperial Majesty's Government to the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conference.—Duration 3-12 months.

5. 1918-19: Country visited Europe, England and France; Object of the visit: Officially invited to the Peace Conference as the Guest of His Majesty's Government.—Duration 7-3-4 months, so protected were the sittings of Peace Conference at Versailles.

6. 1924: Country visited Europe, England and Switzerland; Object of the visit: Officially invited to the League of Nations as Guest of His Majesty's Government.—Duration 3 months.

The allegation that State money is spent on His Highness' "daily" pleasure trips from place to place is equally incorrect. All private visits within or without the State were always strictly chargeable to the Privy Purse, whereas under the revised arrangements a lump sum grant is made which also covers all official tours and ordinary State visits whether within the Bikaner State territory or any other part of India.

"EXTRAVAGANT ENTERTAINMENTS"
Coming to the second untenable accusation we find it alleged that lakhs of rupees of the State subjects are squandered away by His Highness in the entertainment of Viceroy, Governors, Princes and Agents to the Governor-General, it can easily be perceived that even apart from the Viceroy, even the official visits of high officers of

the British Government such as the Agent to the Governor-General and of Governors and other official guests, ought under ordinary circumstances to be a legitimate charge on the coffers of the State. Contrary to this general rule, even the official visits of Governors and Agents to the Governor-General and other guests who partake of His Highness' hospitality at his Capital or at the shooting camps, as also the visits of his Brother Princes are borne entirely by the Privy Purse and no charge is made to the State for any such expenditure.

A Ruler of a State must entertain in a manner worthy of his rank and of the dignity of his State, apart from the personal pleasure which it must afford to His Highness the Maharajah, to gather his personal friends around him. In such matters monetary considerations alone are not involved. But far from the State having been robbed by His Highness, he has, as a matter of fact, been out of pocket to a considerable extent in the matter of entertainment.

It would be wearisome to give the figures of the expenditure for each year since 1910 when a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 25,000 per annum was added to the Privy Purse for each State entertainments; but as against such an allowance of Rs. 25,000 from the State, the Privy Purse could be shown by accounts to have been charged as much as Rs. 40,791 in one single year under entertainment expenses. During the last four years immediately preceding the new Privy Purse arrangements of 1925 it had saddled on it an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,088 as against the cumulative sumptuary allowance of only Rs. 1,00,000 credited to it from the State.

Under the revised arrangements of sum of Rs. 50,000 is now contributed by the State in lieu of the sumptuary allowance of Rs. 25,000 and this enhanced amount covers also the expenses of entertaining other Brother Princes, visiting His Highness. The actual expenses incurred by the Privy Purse have amounted to Rs. 56,326 last year and during the seven months of the current year the charges have already exceeded Rs. 73,200.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

The shameless impudence, with which this venom-biting dragon has vomited his Hymn of Hate towards the Viceroy, the Exalted Representative of His Imperial Majesty, and his British Officers whom he ridicules as the "albino tin gods" provokes ridicule no less than wrath in the mind of any sensible reader. His Highness is ac-

cused of wasting public money on the occasion of such visits and to press his charge home to His Highness, the writer imagines that over and over again he blows away in fire and smoke for the entertainment of these exalted guests.

Extravagance is one thing; but only a perverted mind would question the fitness of entertaining the Viceroy of India in a manner worthy both of his high position and of the dignity and importance of the Ruler and the State. The name and fame, far flung throughout the length and breadth of the country, won by the Maharajah, from times of hoary antiquity and transmitted through ages of chivalry down to our own times, evidently do not appeal to the writer who sees no good in this holocaust of public money. He need not however fear on the wings of fancy and reveal in the imagination that every leaf on the tree tops was electrified or illumined with electricity on the night of general rejoicings on the occasion of the Viceroy's Visit. One must not at the same time forget that in States where the ordinary organisation of the Household, Department and the Kitchen Establishments are perfect the necessity of importing extraneous contractors and caterers is obviated and the special expenditure entailed on banquets can be kept within very reasonable limits. In States, where Palaces and residential mansions are always kept elegantly furnished with taste, cutlery on furniture which otherwise would have to be specially ordered on such ceremonial occasions is saved. It is possible thus to keep up the traditions of the warm hospitality of our old hearts without extravagance.

In spite of the fact that there were no less than some 75 guests who had come to Bikaner from outside and as many as 112 guests at Gajner, including the local officers and staff on duty there, the estimated expenditure debitable to the State for the Viceroy's Visit came to the figure of Rs. 1,42,497 and it is not anticipated that the actual expenditure would amount to more than Rs. 1,50,000. It is also to be remembered that this includes even some amounts spent on special repairs to roads and certain buildings which strictly speaking is not a Viceroy's Visit charge. It also includes the cost of construction of a special landing ground for the Aero-

(Continued on next page.)

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BASELESS ALLEGATIONS
AGAINST BIKANER.(Continued from previous page.)
planes which brought Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for Air, and his party to Bikaner.

With this has to be remembered a sum of a little under Rs. 40,000 representing expenditure incurred by the Privy Purse in connection with the entertainment of the non-official guests invited here on that occasion. It is another illustration of the rigid adherence of His Highness to his principle of drawing a clear cut line between public and Privy Purse expenditure, as His Highness would never allow the expenses of these non-official guests though entertained with the Viceroy's party to be charged to the State; the expenses of entertaining them at his ordinary shooting party he would not pocket as saving to the Privy Purse, but they went to meet the expenditure of the Viceroy's Visit.

The "terrible distress and the suffering experienced by the State subjects" on that occasion, and the statement that thousands of the poor people were employed in "Begar" for the Viceroy's Visit are other facts which make up this travesty of facts which adorn this document.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In his diatribe on the alleged misuse by His Highness of the subjects' money, the writer lets his fancy run riot, when he states that the people's hard earned money, realised according to him by torturing the State subjects and by means of oppressive and tyrannical measures, is grossly mispent. It is a pity that he does not enumerate, and give any facts and figures at all about the innumerable:—
(1) imposing, grand and costly buildings; and (2) new roads on which he states that lakhs of rupees are wasted every year and which he alleges are being daily built as a consequence of His Highness' fancy; but which, he states, serve no useful purpose whatever to the public.

His further remarks to the effect that these buildings are situated at a distance from the Capital City, and away from the public gaze, contain the veiled insinuation that these buildings and roads are really built entirely for His Highness' pleasure and in the grounds of his Palaces, and other Residences.

ROADS.

Taking the roads first, His Highness and his Government do indeed most heartily wish that the sturdy nature of Bikaner territory permitted of more roads being built throughout the State for the convenience of the general public, and for facility of trade. Since that object, however, could only be attained at a prohibitive cost, road making has necessarily to be limited. But no road has been built at State expense which could be stated to be unnecessary.

Since the revised Privy Purse arrangements were brought into force some two years ago, certain private metalled roads, designed entirely to serve His Highness' pleasure and shooting purposes have been constructed in the Gajner Estate and Shooting areas at the cost of the Privy Purse, at a total expenditure of Rs. 28,843. This is the only place where any metalled roads have at any time been built for private purposes besides a small stretch of road also recently constructed at Privy Purse expense at Kodandesar to connect the State Road with His Highness' newly built Bungalow.

On the other hand, certain expenditure to the State has been saved by contributions from the Privy Purse.

For instance, His Highness was pleased to contribute from his Privy Purse a sum of Rs. 34,547-9-6 for the Main Approach Road to the Lallgarh Palace from the Fort; which sum was devoted to beautify it by adding to its width by putting in pavements, storm water drains and by ornamental railings on either side. This work which was undertaken in 1912, was, it will be obvious, a pure State work to which the Privy Purse need have made no contribution.

Finally, on the subject of roads, I would ask whether the King Edward Memorial Road, being the main road connecting the

City proper with the rest of the Capital, serves no useful purpose to the general public, apart from beautifying that part of the town?

BUILDINGS.

Turning now to the buildings constructed during the last 29 years of His Highness' active Rule, and referring only to some of those in the Capital—apart from their lending dignity to the State and adorning the Capital town, I would ask whether buildings such as those mentioned below are the daily unnecessary white elephants of His Highness' whim and fancy, which have brought about the squandering away of lakhs of rupees every year, or whether they serve any useful purpose to the public, and also how they can be described to be at a distance from the City and away from the public gaze:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

(1) The Zenana Hospital with its airy wards.

(2) The splendid up-to-date and well-fitted Operating Theatre of the Main Hospital, which has filled a much-felt want in the present Hospital buildings constructed during the minority.

(3) Sadul Military Hospital for the State Army.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(4) The stately Dugar Memorial College, with its spacious hostel.

(5) The beautiful Walter Nobles School for the Chiefs and Nobles of the State; with its fine Boarding House.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

(6) The magnificent new Jubilee Public Offices where the High Court and other Law Courts and the various Departments of the State are housed.

(7) The Mahkma Khas, together with its recent extension, where the Ministers and Secretaries of the Government work.

(8) The King-Emperor George V Hall to commemorate Their Imperial Majesties' Visit to Bikaner, where the Legislative Assembly is now meeting.

(9) The addition of a wing to the Chief Court in the Old Public Offices, where the Bikaner State Railway Offices are now housed.

(10) The magnificent and well-equipped Railway Workshops, including a model village and well constructed at a cost of over 15 lakhs of rupees, which afford means of subsistence to so many poor employees.

(11) The Central Electric Power House and the Electrical and Mechanical Department Workshops.

(12) The Customs and Excise Office.

(13) The fine Military Barracks for the State Troops.

(14) The handsome Main City Gate.

TEMPLES AND THE SACRED LAKE OF KOLAYAT.

It is unnecessary to refer here to the renovation of the sacred place of Kolayat, or to the building of the two very large and magnificent temples of Sri Raj Ratan Beharji and Sri Rasik Shromaniji which adjoin the King Edward Memorial Road, or to the beautiful and expensive Public Park, with its broad terrace, lawns and other ornamental tanks and buildings which is a unique feature of this City of the desert and such a joy to the public.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

On the subject of Public Gardens, I might also refer to the Ratan Beharji Temple Gardens and also the extensive gardens in the Club grounds, as well as the pretty little garden laid out in the Railway Station Square.

BOMBAY ESTATE.

It should here be added that His Highness' Privy Purse entirely defrayed all expenditure in connection with the recent purchase by His Highness of a private residence at Bombay at a cost of Rs. 6,20,000 together with the further expenditure on additions and alterations and furnishing, etc., which up-to-date already amounts to Rs. 3,22,516 and brings the total figure to Rs. 9,42,516.

PRIVY PURSE EXPENDITURE ON TEMPLES, ETC.

Although it has not been possible to obtain complete figures, and no items of expenditure are included for the first 10 years since His Highness' coming of age, so quietly are His Highness' devotional and charitable works done, that it will probably be news to many people, even in Bikaner, to know that a sum of over Rs. 6 lakhs, has so far been actually expended,

or has been paid out, from the Privy Purse for the purpose of building or rebuilding temples, putting marble or stone facades floors, etc., or otherwise beautifying them; and making additions and alterations, or repairs, or for presentations and special offerings of money in cash or of gold or silver articles. Many of these are State Temples for which His Highness, strictly speaking, no liability whatsoever. These temples number 45 and are not confined to the Capital or indeed even to the State; but include places such as the temples at Dwarka and Mount Abu; and of Ambaji in Danta State; as well as the famous shrine of Sri Ramdeoji at Ronecha in Marwar territory, to which His Highness tries to pay an annual visit of pilgrimage. The Temple at Ronecha having become in a serious state of disrepair through cracks and other damage in view of its old age, is now being rebuilt at His Highness' personal expense together with compound walls, a fine gateway, etc., the estimated cost of which is Rs. 42,650.

I must also mention the complete retransformation of the Temple and tank at Kodandesar, where a lovely marble temple and a beautiful masonry bund, nicely levelled, and with trees planted on it, has been constructed entirely at His Highness' personal expenditure. These, together with the bungalow, constructed also entirely from His Highness' Privy Purse at a cost of a little over Rs. 40,000



Dr. Rose Hutchinson, Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital, who retired after thirty years' service.

brings the total Privy Purse expenditure on Kodandesar to Rs. 87,932.

Some other facts and figures connected with expenditure on Public Works which His Highness has accepted as a burden on his own private funds are given in Appendix B in order to avoid prolixity. All these figures tend to show that far from devoting, much less wasting, the State money, on his own personal pleasures and private purposes, His Highness, in the discharge of his duties as a Ruler towards his State and beloved subjects, has, on the contrary, made munificent donations towards the State and public buildings and institutions, to which the other Members of the Royal Family have also contributed. For instance:—(1) Their Highness the Maharajah and the Maharani Sahib contributed Rs. 43,000, representing the amount of the estimated cost of the construction of this very building—the King-Emperor's Hall. (2) His Highness contributed Rs. 26,000 from the Privy Purse to the Public Park representing Rs. 20,000 from himself and Rs. 6,000 in the name of the two Princes who then were quite young.

In order to maintain the dignity of the State and the high position in which Providence has placed His Highness, it might be added that, besides other sums, he also contributed from his Privy Purse:—

(1) Rs. 2,25,000 towards the Great War. (2) Rs. 1,90,000 as an additional sum to the British Government for War purposes on the Centenary of the Treaty between the British Government and the Bikaner State. (3) Rs. 42,931 for a Statue of Her Imperial Majesty the

Queen-Emress Mary at the 1911 Imperial Coronation—Durbar—for New Delhi. (4) Rs. 30,000 on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Wedding. (5) PRIVY PURSE LOANS TO STATE.

Realising that the interests of the State and of himself and his Dynasty are identical, His Highness and the Royal Family have, on many occasions, also been pleased to extend financial help to the State at the sacrifice of personal interests. A loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was advanced to the State for the construction of the Bikaner Section of the Degana-Hissar Railway at a lower rate of interest than was accruing on other investments actually made at the time by the Royal Family.

Not only was every available sum readily and unqualifiedly placed at the disposal of the State by His Highness the Maharajah and the Members of his Family in the shape of a loan for Railway and Canal purposes from the year 1919-20 amounting in all to Rs. 50,27,550 but they were graciously pleased to agree to defer the receipt of interest in cash according to the convenience of the State until May 1926, when the account was prepared which allowed that a sum of Rs. 10,07,113 was due to the Royal Family for interest for the period. This amount of interest due was ultimately added to the Capital in the shape of Bonds and it was settled that the interest on such loan advances would be paid in cash from June 1926. The half-yearly payment of interests fall-



Prof. Shyam Sundar Goswami of Bengal claims to be the world's Champion Weight supporter. He has thrown a challenge to the weight lifters of the world.

ing due on 1st December 1926 was paid accordingly. For this loan amounting in all at the present moment to Rs. 50,27,550 and the generous indulgence shown in not insisting on drawing the interest for about seven years during a period of great financial stringency for the State His Highness' Government are deeply indebted to His Highness the Maharajah and the Members of the Royal Family.

Before leaving this subject, only a few words will suffice in regard to the statement that no good use is being made by His Highness of the money produced by the sweat of the brow of his people. How in that case, it may legitimately be asked, has it been possible, for the State, without resorting to new taxation, and side by side with even remitting some taxation, to:—

(1) increase the capital invested in the Bikaner State Railway from Rs. 9,73,473 in 1897-98, the year previous to His Highness' assuming ruling powers, to Rs. 2,78,21,509 up to the end of the financial year 1925-26—a figure which does not include additional capital expenditure provided in the current year amounting to Rs. 23,92,500.

(2) meet an expenditure of over Rs. 2,62,00,000 including the provision for the estimated expenditure during the year, for the construction of the Gang Canal, the cost to the State of which likely to exceed Rs. 3 crores.

(3) find for means for paying off promptly, and on the dates due, interest (on the Public Loan) amounting to Rs. 35,43,244 including provision in the current financial year.

Out of a total expenditure, including the estimated expenditure for the current year, of Rs. 4,78,64,350 for the construction of Railways and the Canal since the

year 1919-20, the State has only had recourse to a public loan totalling to Rs. 1,82,50,200.

GANG CANAL.

In his reference to the Gang Canal which is shortly to be opened from the Sutlej River, to irrigate a portion of the North-Western area of the Bikaner State, the unscrupulous writer of this scurrilous lampoon has resorted to some further grotesque falsehoods. He describes as "iniquitous" the system of sale of land which is the same as has been adopted in all other places, including the adjoining British territory of the Punjab, and he describes the proceeds from the sale of such lands and from the grant of proprietary rights as "ill-gotten money" and then reaches the zenith of his truthfulness by stating that "the deprived peasants were given short shrift by being afforded an asylum in Jails;" hence the Canal is considered a calamity by the people.

The allegation that the peasants of those parts have been robbed of their lands, and put into Jail in order that the land might be sold at higher prices to outsiders, is fantastic. Besides it is an absolute lie. Not a single peasant has been sent to jail nor have they been deprived of their land. On the contrary, the old settlers of those parts have been treated with very great generosity. Up to 1912 they were cultivating their lands there as ordinary State tenants without proprietary rights and out of the area of 6,20,000 acres to be actually irrigated by the Canal, the lands in their possession amounted to 117,000 acres prior to the settlement. Since the Canal Scheme was taken up, they have been given full proprietary rights at a very low rate of "Nazrana" over their land and the area allotted to them with these rights, excluding some villages still to be settled, amounts to over 3,50,000 acres. Their holdings, including those of village servants average in size 100 'pukka' bighas, or 60 acres. I doubt if there is any Government anywhere which could or would have treated its old tenants more generously, both in giving them full proprietary rights and in granting them such a large area over which they had no old rights. These peasants, who, till the canal was projected, were in the poorest circumstances, will now be wealthy men, in many cases employing tenants themselves to cultivate their own land.

No reply seems necessary to the statement about fancy prices. Naturally, in selling the State land to outsiders, in order to pay for the Canal, we have tried to secure the best price we could, though even then the prices obtained have been far lower than in British India. If the State had sold its land at rates far below their value, an attack on us for sacrificing State interests would have been justified; an attack for getting the best price we could, can never be tenable and has only to be stated for its absurdity to be perceived.

(To be Continued).

A STUPID RULE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I hope you will kindly insert these few lines in your esteemed paper.

This morning I went to the Alexandra Dock to see some friends off who were sailing by the Lloyd Triestino S. S. "Cracovia". It seems either the Port authorities or the steam ship company have adopted a new rule. Formerly whenever we went to see friends off we could stand on the pier and talk to them till they were called away to board the ship. But today we were imprisoned in the dark stuffy shed—even the sliding doors were closed except one where policemen kept a strong guard, and allowed no one to go out on the pier! We can understand the rule not allowing the passengers' friends to go on the ship unless they possess a pass. The ship people are responsible for the passengers' luggage as well as their own things, and naturally they cannot allow anyone and everyone on the ship. But what is there on the pier that even the cleverest pick-pocket can pinch? An officer was placed on the gangway to make sure that each and every person that went on the ship was qualified to do so (I saw this through a hole in the door!). What then possibly is the idea in keeping people shut up in the dirty shed? The officers on duty could assign no other reason for it except "strict orders to do so." To me the only

BOMBAY CENTRAL FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

List No. 22 is issued Sums of Rs. 200 and over:—

Amount	Already announced	Total
Secretary Dowry Club, Kolhapur (Proceeds of a Musical concert by Miss Laxmibai)	240 0 0	240 0 0
The Burma Oil Co., Ltd.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Staff, Students and Students' Societies of Wilson College, Bombay	2,103 0 0	2,103 0 0
Central India Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Chokis Brothers	200 0 0	200 0 0
Tojoo Kaya and Co. and other friends	300 0 0	300 0 0
President Maharashtra (Fund for Gujarat and Kathiawad Flood Relief, Poona City)	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Public of Bhalisgaon City	500 0 0	500 0 0
Diocese of Bombay	1,347 2 0	1,347 2 0
Medical Officers and others through the Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar	210 12 0	210 12 0
Collections made by Mr. Shampoorjee Rastomji Parakh in Mhow	3,581 10 0	3,581 10 0
Hon. Secretary, W.I.F.A. (Proceeds of a Charity Match between Mohan Bagan from Calcutta and the Cheshire Regt. from Poona)	7,636 2 0	7,636 2 0
The Secretary and Shahapur Relief Fund	200 0 0	200 0 0
The Proprietors, Esplanade High School	200 0 0	200 0 0
Kunwari Saheb of Gondol (Kathiawar)	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
The Staff of the Government Law College	610 0 0	610 0 0
Weaving Department of the Crown Mills	303 0 0	303 0 0
President Gujarat Flood Relief Incheharanji	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Sons	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust estates (Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Motilal Kevji, Harivjan Valji, Lalji Narayanji and Nutra-chandra D. Roy.)	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Dharaji Merchants Association	500 0 0	500 0 0
Traffic Staff of the B. B. and C. I. R. Grant Road Dt. (5th Instalment)	500 0 0	500 0 0
His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Sir Mr. Vishwanarayana	200 0 0	200 0 0
Including sums less than Rs. 200 the total now stands at Rs. 84,93,5918.1.2.		84,93,5918.1.2
Top Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. separately announced but received through the European Association hence announced twice	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Rs. 1,000 donation of the Indian Insurance Delegation, once announced, was paid in in the names of the members of the delegation hence announced twice	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Balance in total in List No. 13	11,957 4 0	11,957 4 0
	13,975 4 0	13,975 4 0
	Rs. 8,36,108 2 1	8,36,108 2 1

RELIEF FUND SUBSCRIBERS LIST.

Baroda Theosophical Lodge expresses its thanks to the following for their donations to Baroda T. S. Flood Relief Fund:—
Rs. 50-0-0 Bhavanagar T. S. Lodge.
" 47-5-0 Prema Lodge and Maharaja College Jaipur.
" 15-0-0 Billimora Lodge.
" 7-0-0 Godhara Lodge.
" 15-0-0 Avda Lodge.
" 50-0-0 Unna Lodge.
Cloth parcels, from Avdha, Godhara and Unna grains from Avdha.

reason for doing so seems to be that the authorities want to show off their supreme power. So great was the humiliation we felt in being thus imprisoned that we went away before the ship weighed anchor. I am sure all those who were present on the Dock will join me in this protest: Yours, etc.

S. M.

Santa Cruz, Aug. 31.

INSURANCE

Institutions like **INSURANCE** companies are great national concerns and their assets and services are at the disposal of the citizens of the country.

Every policyholder in an **INSURANCE** company is, really speaking, a partner in that great institution, and as such, contributes to its growth and development.

INSURANCE is a more fundamental, social and economic institution than banking.

INSURANCE makes modern banking methods possible. **INSURANCE** plays a leading role in the business and industrial life of a nation.

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Insurance is the greatest social enterprise of the modern world.

The wealth of any progressive country depends upon the number of powerful credit institutions it has developed. **INSURANCE** companies are such credit institutions. Their service is before the public, their experience is for the public and their future rests entirely with the insuring public. This necessarily calls for co-operation from all patriotic businessmen and industrialists.

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Recognise the great power of **INSURANCE** institutions to the country.

Put yourself in harmony with it.

Send your **INSURANCES**—whether property, stock, Mills, factories, Motor car—to the **INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES**.

They will complete the rest of the progress.

You know their addresses.

They are all in Bombay.

Fall in, do your bit and

Take pride in the growth of

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

SIR IBRAHIM CRITICISES GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir, I am informed that the present Government of Bombay think that their predecessors in office were very foolish in entering into an agreement with the Bombay Corporation to contribute 50 per cent. of the additional cost on primary education incurred by that body. In fairness to my colleagues in the Government of Bombay, namely, Lord Willingdon, Sir George Carmichael and Sir George Curris, it is necessary that the full facts of the case should be publicly stated. I understand that it is believed in certain quarters that I was able to unduly influence my colleagues into agreeing to a one-sided arrangement with the Bombay Corporation. If such belief really prevails, it is grossly unfair to those gentlemen who have left a mark on the administration of this Presidency of no mean order.

In order to appreciate the real facts of the case, it is necessary to refer to the policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Excise Revenue. In the year 1916-17, on the recommendation of Mr. Arthur the then Excise Commissioner, the system of levying excise revenue was changed and the right of vend of country liquor shops was sold by public auction. In coming to this conclusion, the then Government of Bombay realised that the large additional revenue which would be derived by the change of system was in the nature of indirect taxation, and that the people of the Presidency would be justified in protesting against such a levy. In order to meet this objection, a Press Note was issued declaring the policy of the Government in regard to the further revenue obtained from this source. In the Press Note a clear pledge was given that the whole of the additional revenue would be devoted to the promotion of (1) education and (2) medical relief and sanitation, in the proportion of 3/4ths for the former and 1/4th for the latter. In the year 1916-17 before the introduction of the change in system, the total excise revenue was 2,57,20,000. In the year 1917-18, such revenue had increased to 316.1 lakhs, showing an increase of 58.9 lakhs. In the year 1918-19 when the arrangement with the Bombay Corporation was made, the total revenue from this source was 373.9 lakhs or an increase of 116.7 lakhs. According to the Press Note issued by Government laying down its policy for the disposal of this extra revenue, 87 lakhs or 3/4th of the total increase had to be devoted to the promotion of education. Taking the cost of education, it appears that the increase of expenditure during the two years from 1916-17 to 1918-19 was 31 lakhs. The Government of Bombay had in that year 58 lakhs surplus from a source of growing revenue earmarked for the promotion of education.

It is desirable at this stage to recall the policy of the Government of Bombay towards the city of Bombay during the preceding period. It could not have been forgotten that while the whole of the cost of the Police in the Presidency of Bombay was being defrayed out of provincial revenues towards which Bombay City has never been a mean contributor, 3/4 of the cost of the City Police was levied directly from the Bombay Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose love for the city no one can question, realising the gross injustice of this differentiating policy, raised and continued to raise for many years a strong protest against it. Public meetings were held and strong representations were addressed to Government for financial justice by putting the City of Bombay on the same footing as the rest of the Presidency. It was in the year 1907 that the Government of Bombay asked Sir Steyning Edgerley to open negotiations with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for arriving at some compromise which would eliminate this source of constant friction between the premier civic body in the Presidency and the Government of Bombay. These negotiations led to the passage of the Police Charges Act. By the provisions of this Act which were accepted by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and his following in the Corporation in a spirit of compromise, the fundamental objections to a differential treatment between the City and the rest of the Presidency far from being removed were actually perpetuated. Up till that time, Government were contributing grants towards the cost of primary education in the City of Bombay and the schools were administered by a Joint Committee consisting of four nominees of the Corporation and four nominees of the Government. One of the conditions of this compromise was that the whole of the cost of primary education was to be borne by Bombay Corporation. This arrangement was not accepted to an influential minority of the Corporation, who tended that it was grossly unfair that the cost of primary education should be wholly paid by the City even when primary education

was made free and compulsory or when the policy of Government in the matter of primary education was changed. To meet this objection, Section 62 (B) was introduced in the Act, reading as follows:—"If at any time by or at the instance of Government, primary education shall be made free or free and compulsory in the City, then a grant amounting to 1/3 of the difference between the cost thereafter incurred annually by the Corporation in maintaining and aiding primary schools and the cost so incurred in the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date on which such measure comes into effect, shall be paid annually to the Corporation by Government, provided that should there at any time be a change in the general policy of Government in regard to the liability in respect of primary education, the Corporation shall be entitled to benefit by any such change in policy to the same extent as other city municipalities in regard to increase in expenditure involved in the adoption of such a policy."

In the year 1917, the Bombay Corporation approached Government for a reconsideration of their policy in regard to contribution towards the cost of primary education in the City. In doing so, they submitted a scheme intimating their intention of making primary education free and compulsory within ten years by a policy of substantial expansion. This representation was carefully considered by Government with the result that the new arrangement notified to the Corporation was "unanimously" agreed to by Government. In considering the representation, some facts new and old had to be examined in the light of the provisions of Section 62 (B) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. There was a clear statutory obligation upon Government in certain circumstances to contribute 1/3 of the additional cost of primary education and secondly to put the Bombay Corporation on the same footing in the matter of Government grants as other city municipalities in the Presidency. The new factor which had subsequently developed was the change of policy in the matter of excise revenue. Government were pledged to spend the large increased revenue derived from this source in certain proportions on the promotion of education. It appeared to Government as manifestly unjust that the City of Bombay, which contributed substantially towards the increased excise revenue, should alone be deprived of the benefits of the new policy laid down by Government in the Press Note of 1916-17, and that differentiation between the city of Bombay and other city municipalities should continue for an indefinite period, purely on technical grounds as to whether compulsory primary education was introduced in the City by or at the instance of Government. It may interest the public to know that the City of Bombay contributes about 25 per cent. of the total excise revenue received by Government from the whole of the Presidency. Putting it into figures, it may be stated out of an excise revenue of about 4 crores and 50 lakhs, Bombay City contributes approximately about 1 crore and ten lakhs. It would be manifestly unjust that the benefit of this increased burden which falls on the residents of the city should go to other city municipalities in the Presidency in the direction of contribution towards the promotion in those areas of primary education, while the City of Bombay should be required to find the increased cost of primary education in the City out of further burdens imposed upon it. The following extracts from the letter to the President of the Bombay Corporation from the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department No. 3150 dated the 29th November 1918 will show the principles which actuated Government in coming to the conclusions reached. "I am, therefore, to say that any financial assistance that may be given by Government should rest not so much upon the proposals of the Corporation to apply the principle of free and compulsory primary education in the not very near future as upon the more general ground, that a point has been reached at which primary education in the City of Bombay can no longer be developed in the manner hitherto the chief city in India without a substantial contribution from the provincial revenues."

"I am to reply that Government on a careful consideration of the whole question, share the desire of the Corporation to secure a more rapid and complete development of primary education in the City of Bombay, and on consideration of the fact that the Corporation intends to spend to large sum on bringing such education to the highest possible level of efficiency, the Governor in Council is prepared to waive insistence upon the full legal rights of Government under the agreement referred to above and to accept liability to contribute out of provincial revenues a liberal

(Continued on next page.)

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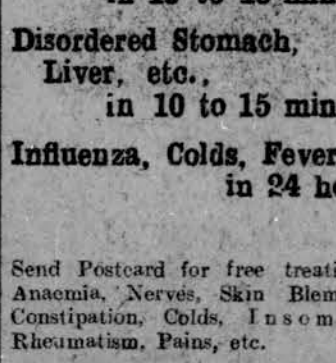
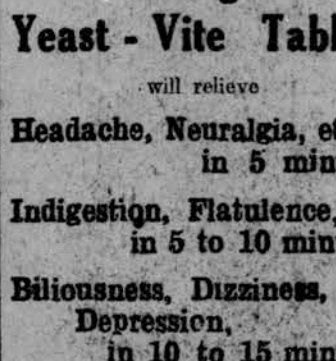
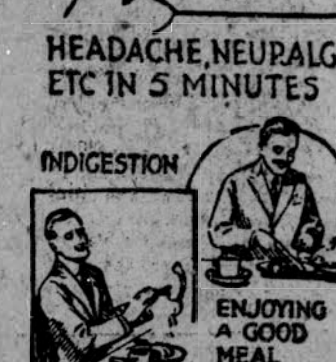
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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unaltered testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe: Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each). I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F. Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,018—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002—E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—it has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A. West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T. Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiara: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E. Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food, but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28,019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C. Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G. New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D. Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—R. R. F. Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw yours. It was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse S. F. Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C. Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.
DAYARAM DAMODAR,
CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD
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Why blame the cook?

It isn't always his fault. Greasy food is certainly unappetising, but what can you expect when your food is cooked in Ghee? Tell the cook to cook with Cocogem. It is more digestible than any other cooking medium, and as it won't burn or smoke at high temperatures, your cook can use a very hot fire, with the result that greasy dishes will be a thing of the past.

In addition, every tin of Cocogem carries a Guarantee of purity. You need never be afraid of adulteration if your cook uses—

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For All Cooking Purposes.

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Fever Takes Heavy Toll

Restoring Health and Strength subject of much discussion

After a burning fever or weakening sickness, comes the time when we have to build up lost vitality.

At such a time we should follow out the recommendations of our doctors. It is not necessary to eat a lot to regain strength. Food which is well-balanced is most beneficial to correct nutrition. Correct nutrition means supplying the body with elements required to restore lost vitality. These elements are called carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. No food

is well-balanced without them.

Quaker Oats is endorsed by doctors as an ideal food for convalescents and also for everyone to eat daily. It tempts the appetite by its delicious flavour and then satisfies it because it is rich in all those essential elements. It is one of the few foods that can be prepared with milk. This makes it doubly invaluable for convalescents.

Quaker Oats is packed in tins under a tremendous pressure and practically all the air is excluded so that there is no danger of deterioration or contamination. During its manufacture no human hands have touched Quaker Oats.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

grant-in-aid towards the maintenance and expansion of primary education in Bombay, whether on voluntary or free and compulsory basis. The proposal, therefore, that I am directed to place before you for consideration is that the Corporation should, as proposed in their representation, continue to bear the whole cost of primary education up to the limit of the net budgeted expenditure during the year 1917-18, and "all additional expenditure should be shared equally between the Government and the Corporation."

It is unnecessary to add anything to show the mind of Government more clearly than is done by the Secretary to the Government in the Educational Department in the extracts quoted above.

There is one point about which there appears to have been much controversy and which remains to be dealt with. I understand that it is contended that the obligation on Government was restricted to the amount of 9 lakhs which represented 50 per cent. of the additional estimated expenditure referred to in the Corporation's representation. It is futile to believe that any Government would overlook this point in reaching a decision. Estimates have the knack of often going wrong. No one with a sense of responsibility would overlook the possibility of estimates increasing in accepting liability. In consequence of the increased cost of living and war conditions, the permanent salaries of almost all of the Government officers and servants have had to be increased. And, therefore, if the Corporation's estimates have gone wrong along with many others, it is clearly unfair to attempt to penalise them on that account. The agreement clearly provides the basis on which Government contribution towards the cost of primary education in the City of Bombay was to be made, and it should in all fairness be strictly carried out. The question of the estimates being exceeded was considered and it was felt that a larger grant could be claimed only if the actual expenditure of the Corporation on primary education was larger than the estimates. That is to say that Government would be liable for a larger grant to the extent of only 8 annas for every additional rupee which the Corporation spent on primary education. The Government of Bombay, as then constituted, wanted to create a spirit of confidence and trust between the premier city municipality and themselves, and naturally trusted the Corporation to be as careful of the rate-payers' money as Government claimed to be that of the taxpayers' money. The whole correspondence will show that a new page was being written in the strained relations which had till that time existed between the Corporation and the Government, with a view to restore friendly relations on the basis of fair play and justice and uniformity of treatment of the people of this Presidency, irrespective of the place of their residence.

The question of control was not overlooked and the form it took was in the direction of strengthening the Schools Committee. This could have been done by Government nominations, but the view taken was that it would be preferable to provide by law that the number of members of the School Committee should be increased by four educationists of whom not less than two should be women. These four members were to be elected by the Corporation from amongst the general public of the City of Bombay, "members of the Corporation being ineligible for these additional seats."

The whole basis of the arrangement made was that there should be no differentiation between the City of Bombay and the rest of the Province in the matter of Government grants towards primary education. As already stated, the Bombay City is no mean contributor towards the revenue of the Province, and it was felt by Lord Willingdon's Government that it was highly unfair that the capital city of the Presidency should receive to its prejudice, differential treatment at the hands of Government in the matter of primary education.

—Yours etc.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

C. P. LETTER.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, August 29. Nagpur is just at present busy in making arrangements for the celebration of the great national festival the Ganpati Utsav. Different localities will install their respective Ganpatis and the place will be decorated with bunting and festoons. It will be the centre of great attraction to men, women and children who would visit the place for offering their Pujas to the great God and to hear lectures, kirtans, bhajans, elocution competitions and to witness the exhibitions of arts and crafts. The organisers of the various institutions will vie with each other in arranging attractive programmes and inviting distinguished lecturers to give a good intellectual treat to their patrons. We have a fortnight before us to make ourselves merry with effect from the 31st inst.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

It is announced that the annual cricket fixtures will be held at Nagpur from 31st October between Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians. It has however been suggested that the present system of holding tournaments should be abandoned as the formation of teams on communal lines robs the tournament of its true sporting spirit. It has been suggested that "Team work" should be encouraged by holding tournaments of mixed teams between various districts at 3 or 4 centres in the province while the semi-finals between the different circles should be held at a central place.

THE NAGPUR MAIL.

It is understood that the "Nagpur Mail," the first and only English Daily of the C. P. and Berar will commence publication from the first week of the next month. Owing to the delay in arriving of the necessary printing accessories the date had perforce to be postponed to the first week of September. The paper will be an independent journal.

MAHARS TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA. The Mahars of Amraoti have, it is reported, decided to offer Satyagraha in case they are not allowed to enter the Amba temple.

The trustees of the temple to whom the depressed class represented could not grant their request and asked the Mahars to create public opinion in their favour before launching Satyagraha.

NO EPIDEMIC IN BARODA

Dr. D. C. Talati, Municipal Commissioner and Medical Officer of Health, Baroda writes:—

As some mis-statement has appeared in some of the papers in Bombay and elsewhere that there is an epidemic of "Typhoid and Malaria" in Baroda City, it is desirable to give correct information to the public.

Not only there is no such epidemic or any other epidemic in Baroda City at present, but on the contrary, the number of deaths during the weeks after the floods is actually less than the average and also it is less compared with that of corresponding weeks in the previous years, which can be seen from the following figures:—

The number of deaths in the week ending 6th, August was 61 in 1927, 69 in 1926, 65 in 1925, and 62 in 1924.

The number of deaths in the week ending 13th, August was 53 in 1927, 78 in 1926, 50 in 1925, and 75 in 1924.

The number of deaths in the week ending 20th, August was 50 in 1927, 74 in 1926, 63 in 1925 and 80 in 1924.

The total number of deaths during these three weeks was 164 in 1927, 221 in 1926, 178 in 1925 and 217 in 1924.

From these figures one can judge for himself the absurdity of the statement appearing in certain papers suggesting an epidemic in Baroda City.

DAMAGES OVER A MILLION.

FLOOD HAVOC IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Warsaw. Over 180 persons have perished in floods in Lwow and 10,000 have been rendered homeless. Heavy rainfall continues. The small town of Kutu has also been practically destroyed. Owing to floods in the river Czernosz Przemysl has also been inundated. The damage in the flooded area is estimated at a million sterling. Aeroplanes have rendered assistance in directing the rescuers—Reuters.

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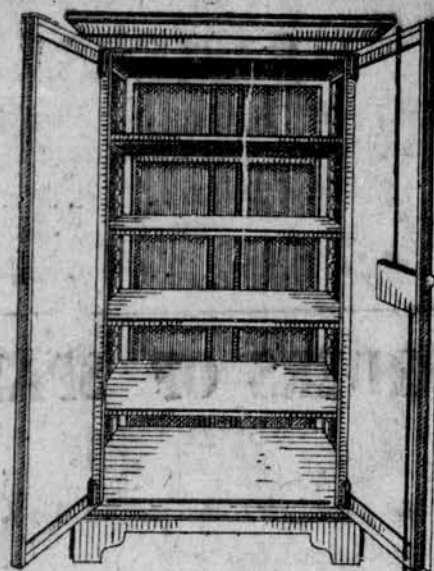
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SITUATION IN CAWNPORE IMPROVING.

MILITARY AND POLICE STILL
GUARDING CITY

CAWNPORE, Sept. 1.

Last night passed without any untoward event in Cawnpore. The military and police, with armoured cars, were patrolling the streets the whole night. To-day the situation is somewhat easy, but still some stray assaults are being reported. European soldiers patrolled the streets the whole day.

The city has been divided into seven parts and each part has been assigned to one Magistrate, with a Military and Police Force at his disposal. These Magistrates patrolled their circles and are trying their best to restore normal conditions. They have induced some shopkeepers to open their shops. There was no new entry of any injured person into hospital to-day.

Pandit Rameshwar Dayal, First Class Magistrate, was informed that some persons had injured a Mahomedan and had hidden themselves in a house. He at once entered the house and arrested four persons there.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, arrived here this evening, and interviewed officials and Hindu and Muslim leaders. The Commissioner is leaving Cawnpore to-morrow.—A. P.

POONA SWADESHI BAZAR.

OPENED BY EDUCATION MINISTER

POONA CITY, Aug. 1.

The opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition was held this morning, when the Minister of Education, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai presided. Dr. Naidu, in requesting the President to declare the Exhibition open, stated that this movement for an exhibition was first started by the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, and the work of organising it had been handed over to an independent Committee constituted for the purpose. He also stated that the exhibition was receiving substantial aid from the Lord Reay Museum Fund.

The Assistant Secretary next read an account of the exhibits, and thanked manufacturers coming from all parts of India for participating in it.

The President, before declaring the exhibition open, suggested that the Committee should prepare statistics of foreign articles imported, as also of articles manufactured here.—A. P.

INDORE RIOT CASE.

MR ASAF ALI WITHDRAWS FROM CASE

INDORE, Sept. 1.

The Special Tribunal to-day resumed hearing of the Nayapura Majid rioting and assault case. The case against Moulvie Abdul Gani was withdrawn by Dr. Vyas, Special Public Prosecutor on the 26th August and the remaining accused pleaded not guilty.

After the third accused had been examined by the Court, Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel for the defence, submitted to the Court that the police were preventing him from interviewing his clients in Court.

His Lordship, the President advised counsel to see the accused in the jail.

Counsel submitted that it was his right to see them in Court during the recess, and strongly objected to constables subjecting him to restrictions, whereas according to the law, he said, no policeman should be within car-shot while he was talking to the accused.

His Lordship said that he had no such right.

"If this is Your Lordship's ruling" said counsel, "I altogether withdraw from this case", and he did so.

Hearing of the rioting and John David murder case was then resumed. Charges were framed against Moulvie Abdul Gani under Sections 109 and 302, and against 20 other accused, under Sections 147, 149, and 302 Indian Penal Code. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

In the rioting and Buxi Singh murder case, Moulvie Abdul Gani and five of the accused were discharged. The remaining 21 accused pleaded not guilty to charges under Sections 147, 149 and 302 I.P.C.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN BERAR.

COTTON SALE SOCIETIES ORGANISED

AMRAOTI, Aug. 31.

The report of the working of the Berar Co-operative Institute shows that during the 1926-27, 30 new societies have been affiliated to the Institute, the total number of affiliated societies now being 525. During the year the Institute conducted training classes for members, Assistant Inspectors and Moharirs of societies, held a class for auditors and managers of the banks, and accounts, arranged Co-operative Rallies in rural areas, conducted a magazine called the 'Sahakari Vidarbha', and held divisional and provincial conferences.

As a preliminary to the introduction of various forms of Co-operation, the Institute has directed its activities towards organisation of co-operative cotton sale societies and introduction of Adat shops in similar lines.—A. P.

INJUNCTION AGAINST LOKAMANYA'S SONS

SEQUEL TO DISPUTE WITH TRUSTEES

POONA CITY, Sept. 1.

In connection with the case between the Trustees of the 'Maharatha' and 'Kesari' and the sons of Mr. Tilak, Mr. Bhopatkar moved the Court for the grant of injunction against the Tilak brothers, preventing them from interfering with the programme and management of the Ganapati festival by the trustees. After hearing Mr. Deshmukh, pleader for Mr. S. B. Tilak, the Court decided to inspect the grounds under dispute (Gaikwar Wada) with the pleaders. Meanwhile, as it was alleged that a lock put by the trustees in Gaikwar Wada had been broken open, Mr. Bhopatkar made an application for another injunction. The court visited person in Gaikwar Wada, and after hearing both the parties, locked the door concerned on its own authority, and gave the keys to both parties.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR GUJARAT DISTRESSED.

HYDERABAD OFFICIALS MOVE

HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram has been summoned for to-morrow in the Town Hall, over the signatures of 44 officials and non-officials of all communities, to collect funds for relief work in Gujarat. The signatories include among others Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, Finance Member, Mr. C. D. Lloyd Jones, Agent, N.G.S. Railway, Mirza Yar Jung, Chief Justice, Nawab Sadr Yar Jung, head of the Ecclesiastical Department, and others. Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad, President of the Executive Council, who has returned from his inspection tour, will preside.

Owing to plague epidemic, Hill Street, in Secunderabad, is placed out of bounds to all troops and regimental followers.—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial article headed "Unfortunate Misunderstanding" on the subject of application of the depreciation fund of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, with regard to which the 'Indian National Herald' made strong comments in its editorial article of the 26th ultimo, it will interest you to know that, on that very day I wrote to its Editor a letter showing how his comments were wrong but I am sorry to find that my letter has not been published so far. I send you a copy of the same and have to request you to publish it along with this letter.

I need not add that public opinion in this country cannot thrive when editors of newspapers after having aired certain views in editorial articles shut out criticism showing the other side of the shield. With regard to your remarks on interest on depreciation, I invite your attention to the Steel Company's letter to the Tariff Board dated 22nd September 1926 at p. 296 Vol. II, material portion of which runs as follows:—

"We beg to say that interest on depreciation, Reserve and repair and Renewal Funds was provided in the years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1920-21 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and it was credited to the funds, thereafter it was not calculated."

The article from the Articles of Association referred to in your leader merely empowers the Directors to charge interest. The question is whether there is any obligation on them to do so. If interest is charged, it will certainly make a difference in the profit and loss account of the company and ultimately other results, which I need not discuss, will also follow. This certainly is a point which deserves consideration by the Shareholders next year.—Yours, etc.

JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Coronation Building,

C. P. Tank Road,

Bombay, 26th August 1927.

To the Editor, "Indian National Herald."

Dear Sir,

With reference to your editorial article of to-day, I feel bound to point out that it is not right to say that the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. are making a wrong use of the depreciation fund. It would have been much better if, instead of quoting one stray question of the President of the Tariff Board torn out of its context, you had quoted the whole discussion on the subject at pages 138 and 139 of Vol. III in which another member of the Board, Dr. Matthai, has also taken part. The evidence at —139 establishes that the proposed use of the depreciation fund by the Directors is absolutely legitimate. Indeed para 64 of the Report of the Tariff Board is absolutely clear on the point and it runs as follows:—

"The Steel Company has now decided to raise the annual capacity of the works to about 600,000 tons by means of the development scheme to which we have referred in Chapter III. The fresh expenditure involved is about Rs. 24 crores and is to be met, not by raising fresh capital, but out of the depreciation fund set aside to cover renewals and replacements, including those necessitated by obsolescence. This expenditure will not result in any increase in the capital of the Company, but will merely have helped to maintain the efficiency of the plant and, by securing a balance of output between the different departments, will have maintained the producing capacity in reason-

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EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY. "We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

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ble proportion to the value of the plant. It is also wrong to assume that the depreciation fund is being wholly spent on extensions. A reference to lists A and B and supplementary statement No. 5 relating to development programme put in before the Tariff Board and the relevant oral evidence on the subject will convince anybody that the depreciation fund was being also used for replacements, renewals and obsolescence.—Yours, etc. (Sd) JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA.

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It may be that at the eleventh hour you may be utterly disappointed.

At any rate we are determined to dispose of our entire stock laid on the table at your service!

Not even a single yard of cloth is to be allowed to remain in our Shop during our Clearance Sale.

Our Parsi Patrons

We mean you—LADIES!!

Our earnest solicitation to you is to ask you to visit our shop at your earliest opportunity and take your necessary equipments. We also earnestly remind you, that the days for the closing of the sale are fast approaching, and it is very likely that your late visit may be nothing short of entire disappointment to you. Take this unique opportunity of buying your garments for Navroz, Pateti (New Year) and Khordadsal, for there are no chances of having your garments at such reduced rates as are offered to you in our Grand Clearance Sale.

1820 LOT OF ODDMENTS

Only remaining. Don't miss this golden opportunity of buying these beautiful oddments at reduced rates.

A request to our upcountry customers—

Our up-country Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan customers are earnestly requested to note that the sale will be very shortly closed and hence the earlier the orders are sent to us the better, as after the close of the sale there are no chances of your getting the cloth at these reduced rates. Your entire goods will be sent by V. P. P.

We are experts in Parsi Ladies' Millinery.

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Shanghai Plain Chirmin, 40 inches in length, in variety of colours, up-to-date.
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